Conservation and Adaptive Reuse of 20th Century Industrial Heritage Buildings in North Cyprus: Case of Narpak Factory Complex

Deniz Özdiren

Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Cultural Heritage Studies

Eastern Mediterranean University
September 2021
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

Approval of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research

Prof. Dr. Ali Hakan Ulusoy
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Cultural Heritage Studies.

Prof. Dr. Resmiye Alpar Atun
Chair, Department of Architecture

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Cultural Heritage Studies.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer
Supervisor

1. Prof. Dr. Yonca Erkan

2. Prof. Dr. Şebnem Hoşkara

3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

ABSTRACT

Conservation of industrial heritage subject gained momentum since the 1950s in Europe and spread to the rest of the world. In spite of the increasing awareness and consciousness on industrial heritage conservation field, many important industrial sites and buildings which are representatives of the 20th-century industrialisation era in North Cyprus, are currently either in poor condition, abandoned, demolished or in ruins due to the negligence of the responsible authorities and the society. The Narpak factory complex as one of the best examples of modern industrial heritage in Cyprus, located in the northern part of the island is currently not in use and under the threat of harmful interventions and loss of authentic characteristics. Therefore, the main aim of this thesis is to document existing buildings of the complex, analyse their historical and architectural features and evaluate results to develop conservation approaches against ongoing destructive implementations.

The problems due to the abandonment and improper interventions, cause loss of values and harms the integrity of the Narpak factory complex. To understand the significance of the case study, firstly literature and archive researches about industrialisation on the island, conservation of industrial heritage and the Narpak factory complex was conducted. Later, all the buildings within the complex were documented, analysed and evaluated accordingly by using the data collected from the field and the literature surveys to develop policies. The complex has historical, cultural, social, aesthetic and economic values as well as a great potential for adaptive reuse regarding the revitalisation of the area.

In conclusion, conservation approaches and an action plan were proposed to the Narpak factory complex by taking into account the international guidelines and the evaluation results. Additionally, recommendations are defined for further conservation studies of the case study.

Keywords: Industrial heritage, conservation, factory complex, Narpak

ÖZ

Endüstri mirasının korunması konusu Avrupa'da 1950'lerde önem kazanmaya başlayıp dünyanın diğer yerlerine de yayılmıştır. Bu konu hakkındaki farkındalığın ve bilincin artmasına rağmen Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki 20. yüzyılın sanayileşme sürecini temsil eden birçok endüstri alanları ve binaları sorumlu yetkililerin ve toplumun ihmalkarlığından dolayı şu anda ya kötü koşullarda, terkedilmiş, yıkılmış ya da enkaz altında kalmış durumdadır. Bu tezin esas amacı kompleksteki mevcut binaların belgelenmesi, tarihi ve mimari özelliklerinin analiz edilip değerlendirilmesi ve buna bağlı olarak koruma yöntemlerinin belirlenmesidir.

Terk ve hatalı müdahale problemleri Narpak fabrika kompleksinin değerlerinin kaybolmasına ve bütünlüğünün zarar görmesine sebep olmaktadır. Vaka çalışmasının önemini anlamak için öncelikle adadaki sanayileşme, endüstri mirasının korunması ve Narpak fabrika kompleksi hakkında literatür ve arşiv araştırmaları yapılmıştır. Daha sonra yöntemler geliştirmek için, saha ve literatür araştırmalarından elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda kompleks içinde bulunan tüm binalar belgelenmiş, analiz edilip değerlendirilmiştir. Kompleks tarihi, kültürel, sosyal, estetik, ekonomik değerlere ve bölgenin canlandırılması kapsamında yeniden işlevlendirme potansiyeline sahiptir.

Son olarak uluslararası ilkeler ve değerlendirme sonuçları dikkate alınarak, Narpak fabrika kompleksi için koruma yöntemleri, eylem planı ve ilerideki koruma çalışmaları için öneriler belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstri mirası, koruma, fabrika kompleksi, Narpak

To Cultural Heritage of Cyprus,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer for her valuable guidance, advice and encouragement throughout my thesis. It was a great pleasure to work on this topic and achieve this success with the help of her in my academic journey.

Also, I would like to thank my jury members Prof. Dr. Yonca Erkan and Prof. Dr. Şebnem Hoşkara for their constructive criticisms and recommendations.

I would like to thank all administration staff at the Faculty of Architecture and Institute of Graduate Studies and Research who contributed during the processes of my thesis.

For administrative and guidance supports, I would like to thank Famagusta Municipality and Narpak Factory Complex staffs who allowed me to enter the site and provided me necessary access to the buildings during the field survey.

For their endless supports and motivation, I would like to thank all of my beloved friends (they know themselves very well) for every stage of my study. Their presence was one of the biggest motivating factors for me to continue working in my difficult times.

Finally, I owe the deepest gratitude to my beloved grandmother, mother, father and sister who always supported me unconditionally. Especially, I am grateful to my father for his technical support during the field survey. It was impossible to complete this thesis without all of their kindness and tolerance in this long journey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT iii

ÖZ v

DEDICATION vi

ACKNOWLEDGMENT vii

LIST OF TABLES xii

LIST OF FIGURES xiv

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS xx

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 General Overview 1

1.2 Problem Definition 4

1.3 Aims, Scope and Limitations of the Study 6

1.4 Methodology of the Study 8

1.5 Structure of the Study 10

2 INDUSTRIALISATION AND CONSERVATION of INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE 13

2.1 Industrialisation and Industrial Heritage 13

2.2 Conservation of Industrial Heritage 14

2.2.1 Institutions, Charters and Principles 15

2.2.2 Adaptive Reuse Approach in Industrial Heritage Conservation 19

2.3 Industrialisation in Cyprus in 20th Century 22

2.3.1 Brief History 22

2.3.2 Industry Representative of Turkish Cypriots - Sanayi Holding Period 25

2.3.3 Current Condition of Industrial Heritage in North Cyprus 30

3 CASE STUDY: NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX 32
3.1 General Characteristics of the Study Area 32
3.1.1 Location 32
3.1.2 Original Land Use 37
3.1.3 Current Land Use 38
3.2 Historical Background of the Study Area 42
3.2.1 Cronos General Industries LTD. Period 42
3.2.2 Sanayi Holding Period 50
3.2.3 Eastern Mediterranean University Period 59
3.2.4 Famagusta Municipality Period 62
3.3 Architectural Characteristics of the Buildings 68
3.3.1 B01 – Factory Building 70
3.3.2 B02 – Administration Building 74
3.3.3 B03 – Refectory Building 82
3.3.4 B04 – Double Storage Building 87
3.3.5 B05 – Single Storage Building 90
3.3.6 B06 – Security Building 93
3.3.7 B07 – Restroom Building 96
3.4 General Analysis of the Buildings 100
3.4.1 Structure System 100
3.4.2 Structural and Material Condition 103
3.4.3 Intervention Degree 119
4 ASSESSMENT OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX 121
4.1 Values 121
4.1.1 Intrinsic Values 127

4.1.1.1 Age Value 127
4.1.1.2 Historical Value 127
4.1.1.3 Technical/ Artistic Value 128
4.1.1.4 Authenticity/ Originality Value 129
4.1.1.5 Document Value 130
4.1.2 Extrinsic Values 130
4.1.2.1 Sociocultural Value 130
4.1.2.2 Political Value 132
4.1.2.3 Aesthetic Value 133
4.1.2.4 Educational Value 134
4.1.2.5 Symbolic Value 134
4.1.2.6 Commemorative Value 135
4.1.2.7 Identity Value 135
4.1.2.8 Spiritual/ Religious Value 136
4.1.2.9 Mythical Value 136
4.1.2.10 Relative Art Value 136
4.1.2.11 Rarity Value 136
4.1.2.12 Uniqueness Value 137
4.1.2.13 Group Value 137
4.1.2.14 Plurality Value 137
4.1.3 Economic Values 137
4.1.1.1 Use/ Functional Value 138
4.1.1.2 Market Value 138
4.1.1.3 Continuity in Use Value 138
4.2 Problems 140

4.2.1 Urban Scale 140
4.2.2 Building Scale 142
4.3 Potentials 145
4.3.1 Urban Scale 145
4.3.2 Building Scale 145
5 CONSERVATION PROPOSALS FOR NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX 148
6 CONCLUSION 156
REFERENCES 161
APPENDICES 166
Appendix A: Council of Ministers' Decision Documents 167
Appendix B: Inventory Sheets 173
Appendix C: Measured Drawings 180

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Structure of the Study ……12

Table 2.1: Burra Charter Process ……21

Table 2.2: Distribution of Factory Types in North Cyprus ……....27

Table 3.1: Different Function Categories ……39

Table 3.2: Original Land Use ……40

Table 3.3: Current Land Use ……41

Table 3.4: Product Information Labels ……55

Table 3.5: Plant Production Examples ……...63

Table 3.6: Phase 1 Interventions ……65

Table 3.7: Phase 2 Exterior Interventions ……66

Table 3.8: Phase 2 Interior Interventions ……67

Table 3.9: Key Map of Buildings ……..69

Table 3.10: Structural System of Buildings ……102

Table 3.11: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Factory Building ……104

Table 3.12: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Double Storage Building ...105

Table 3.13: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Security Building ……106

Table 3.14: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Refectory Building ……108

Table 3.15: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Single Storage Building ……110

Table 3.16: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building Before Intervention ……...112

Table 3.17: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building After Intervention ……114

Table 3.18: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Restroom Building ……....116

Table 3.19: Intervention Degree Comparison for Administration Building …....….117

Table 3.20: Structural and Material Condition of Buildings ……....……118

Table 3.21: Intervention Degree of Buildings ……..…..……120

Table 4.1: Comparison of Value Categories By Different Authors……..…..…126

Table 4.2: Value Assessment Chart for Narpak Factory Complex ……..……..139

Table 5.1: Action Plan Proposal for Narpak Factory Complex ……..……..…..155

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Location of Cyprus in Mediterranean Sea ……..……22

Figure 2.2: Cyprus Map Before 1974 ……....…….24

Figure 2.3: Cyprus Map After 1974 ……...……24

Figure 2.4: Advertisement Example …….……..28

Figure 2.5: Comparison of Current Situation of Industrial Sites in Cyprus ……....…31

Figure 3.1: Location of Tuzla ……...…..…….32

Figure 3.2: Borders of Tuzla …….……..33

Figure 3.3: Location of Industrial Facilities on EMU Connection Road ……....……33

Figure 3.4: Location of Kanlı Dere and the Complex in Tuzla ……..……...…..…..34

Figure 3.5: Urban Pattern of Tuzla in 2008 ……..……...……35

Figure 3.6: Urban Pattern of Tuzla in 2021 ……...……..……35

Figure 3.7: View 1 ……....……..36

Figure 3.8: View 2 …….……...……..36

Figure 3.9: Site Top View …….……..36

Figure 3.10: View 3 ……....……36

Figure 3.11: View 4 ……....……36

Figure 3.12: View 5 ……..…..…..……37

Figure 3.13: View 6 ……..……..…….37

Figure 3.14: View 7 …….……..……..37

Figure 3.15: View 8 …….……..……..37

Figure 3.16: View 9 …….……...37

Figure 3.17: Site Plan of Engomi Village in the 1960s ……...…….42

Figure 3.18: Site Plan of Factory Complex Location ……..…...…43

Figure 3.19: International Commerce Journal Cover 12 February 1968 …….....…44

Figure 3.20: International Commerce Journal 12 February 1968 New ….....….44

Figure 3.21: News Commerce Today Journal Cover 15 October 1973 ……..…….45

Figure 3.22: News Commerce Today Journal 15 October 1973 New ……....….45

Figure 3.23: Original Photo of Administration Building …….…….....…..46

Figure 3.24 Original Photo of Factory Building ……...…….…..46

Figure 3.25: Example of Timetable for Workers …….…….…..…...47

Figure 3.26: Example of Invoice ……..…….…….…….48

Figure 3.27: Example of Wooden Box with Greek Letter …….…..…….48

Figure 3.28: Machine Drawing 1 ……..….…….49

Figure 3.29: Machine Drawing 2 …….…..…….….49

Figure 3.30: Functional Zoning in Factory Building ……..…….51

Figure 3.31: Rauf Denktaş (left) with Orhan Alıçlı (right) in front of Factory ……....52

Figure 3.32: Workers with Milling Machines …….……..…..53

Figure 3.33: Workers with Turning Machines …….…….…….….53

Figure 3.34: Halkın Sesi Newspaper Announcement …….…….…….…..54

Figure 3.35: Door Label Belonging to Sanayi Holding Era ……..……..…….…...56

Figure 3.36: Technical Drawings Cabinet …….……..……...56

Figure 3.37: Old Drawings Cabinet …….…….….…….56

Figure 3.38: Example of Technical Drawing …….…….....…..….... 56

Figure 3.39: Example of Technical Drawing Legends ……..…….…57

Figure 3.40: Example of Technical Drawing Set ……..….….57

Figure 3.41: Folders of Sanayi Holding ……..……...…58

Figure 3.42: Wooden Partition Walls Inside Factory ……...….……..60

Figure 3.43: Brick Wall Additions on Ground Floor of Offices ……...……...60

Figure 3.44: New Steel Frame Building ……..……..……..60

Figure 3.45: Office with Documents ……..……..…...61

Figure 3.46: Books and Art Materials Inside Building …….…...61

Figure 3.47: EMU Overtime Form Example ……...…….…..……..61

Figure 3.48: Variety of Course Books …….…...…….61

Figure 3.49: Site Entrance and Security Building …….……...……...62

Figure 3.50: Location of Factory Complex ……...…….….70

Figure 3.51: West Facade of Factory Building …….…...….……70

Figure 3.52: Structure System of Factory Building ……..…..…… 71

Figure 3.53: Grid System …….…….…..….71

Figure 3.54: Office Block on North Facade …….…….…..….71

Figure 3.55: Storage Block on South Facade ……...…..…...71

Figure 3.56: Brick Masonry Walls …….…….…...72

Figure 3.57: Wooden Partition Panels ……..……..….72

Figure 3.58: Ceramic Tiles in Restrooms ……..……..…..…..72

Figure 3.59: Transparent Control Unit ……...…….72

Figure 3.60: East Entrance ……..……...…….……73

Figure 3.61: Side Entrance …….…..……...73

Figure 3.62: Corridor in Office Block …….74

Figure 3.63: Door Opening Inside Factory …….…….…..74

Figure 3.64: Workshop Example on North Wing …….…...……74

Figure 3.65: Workshop Example on South Wing …….…..……74

Figure 3.66: Location of Administration Building …….…...……..75

Figure 3.67: Main Entrance of Administration Building …….…….…….….75

Figure 3.68: Entrance Eave …….…….…….……..76

Figure 3.69: RC Frame System ……..…….……76

Figure 3.70: Wooden Partition Walls ……..……..……..76

Figure 3.71: Ceramic Tiles in kitchen ……...……..…….…...76

Figure 3.72: Ceramic Marble …….…….…….…...77

Figure 3.73: Lost Original Floor Covers ……..…….……..77

Figure 3.74: Collapsed Suspended Ceiling ……..…….……..77

Figure 3.75: HVAC Pipe Example ……...……....……...77

Figure 3.76: Double Wing Staircase ……...……..…….78

Figure 3.77: Meeting Room ……...……...……..78

Figure 3.78: Ground Floor Plan ……...…….…..……79

Figure 3.79: First-Floor Plan ……..…….……..…….80

Figure 3.80: Gallery on First Floor …….…….…..…..81

Figure 3.81: Staircase Leading to Meeting Room …….....……81

Figure 3.82: Meeting Room Openings ……..…….…….……....82

Figure 3.83: Manager Room Openings ……..……..…….82

Figure 3.84: Double Façade ……...…….…….…..…..82

Figure 3.85: East Facade …….…….……..82

Figure 3.86: Location of Refectory Building …….…….……....83

Figure 3.87: Main Entrance of Refectory Building ……..…..…….83

Figure 3.88: Grid System ……...……..……..84

Figure 3.89: RC Frame System ……...……...…….84

Figure 3.90: PVC Partition Wall ……...……...……...84

Figure 3.91: Ceramic Tiles in Kitchen ……..……...……...84

Figure 3.92: Ground Floor Plan ……...……...……86

Figure 3.93: Curvy Eave Design ……...……..……...86

Figure 3.94: Ribbon Windows ……..……...……..86

Figure 3.95: Location of Double Storage Building ……..…..…….87

Figure 3.96: Main Entrance to Double Storage Building ……...…….…..…….87

Figure 3.97: Section C-C ……...…….88

Figure 3.98: Ground Floor Plan ……...……..…..……89

Figure 3.99: Location of Single Storage Building ……...…..…...90

Figure 3.100: Main Entrance to Single Storage Building ……..……...…..…..90

Figure 3.101: Section B-B ……..…….…...….91

Figure 3.102: Interior of Storage ……..…….…..……91

Figure 3.103: Steel Truss ……....……..……...……91

Figure 3.104: Ground Floor Plan ……...……..…….…….……92

Figure 3.105: Location of Security Building ……..…..…...93

Figure 3.106: Side Entrance to Security Building ……...……....……93

Figure 3.107: Section A-A ……...…….…….…….94

Figure 3.108: WC ……...94

Figure 3.109: Ceramic Tiles in Kitchen …….....…..……..94

Figure 3.110: Ground Floor Plan ……...…….……95

Figure 3.111: Storage …….96

Figure 3.112: Office Area ……...…….……...96

Figure 3.113: Original Weighing Machine ……...…….…….96

Figure 3.114: Main Entrance Door ……..…….……..96

Figure 3.115: Location of Restroom Building …….……...97

Figure 3.116: Main Entrance to the Restroom Building ….……..……..……....97

Figure 3.117: Section A-A ……..…….…….…….……..98

Figure 3.118: WC Interior ……..…….…….……98

Figure 3.119: Washbasins Area ……...……..……..……98

Figure 3.120: Roof Damages ……...……...……99

Figure 3.121: Wall Cracks ……..……...……99

Figure 3.122: Floor Plan ……..……..……99

Figure 4.1: Factory Building ……..……..…....……128

Figure 4.2: Administration Building …….……...…….128

Figure 4.3: Crane in Factory ……..……..…….…….128

Figure 4.4: Weighing Machine ……..……..……..….128

Figure 4.5: Refectory Building ……..……..…...…….…….129

Figure 4.6: Dining Hall View ……..……..…...…….129

Figure 4.7: Turkish Cypriot Workers In Front of Factory Building During Sanayi Holding Period ……..…….…….……131

Figure 4.8: Villa Savoye By Le Corbusier ……..…..……...….133

Figure 4.9: Administration Building ……..……..…...…….133

Figure 4.10: Factory Building West View …….…..…...…….136

Figure 4.11: Administration Building West View ……...…..…….….136

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DOCOMOMO	International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement
E-FAITH	European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage
EMU	Eastern Mediterranean University
ERIH	European Route of Industrial Heritage
ICCROM	The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS	The International Council on Monuments and Sites
ISCIH	ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Industrial Heritage
RC	Reinforced Concrete
TCCH	Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage
TFSC	Turkish Federated State of Cyprus
TICCIH	The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

With the advent of sophisticated technology during the late 18th century in Europe, the Industrial Revolution turned many rural regions into big, complex cities. New innovations like as steam power accelerate the growth of industries and transportation, decreasing production time and human labour and enabling mass manufacturing and commerce. Besides a change in the built environment, the lifestyle of the people has been affected due to the results of the Industrial Revolution.

In the mid-20th century many industrial sites and buildings became abandoned and under the threat of destruction due to the lack of maintenance. In the late 20th century, the majority of the industrial heritage sites in the world that were abandoned, many of these sites re-functioned through lately developed adaptive reuse concept in the first decades of 21st century. Nowadays, this concept is widely effective for the conservation of industrial heritage buildings' values and play a key role in the revitalisation of the industrial areas.

Discussion of conservation of the cultural heritage buildings and sites dates back to the 18th century. However, the subject of an industrial heritage conservation was only brought to the agenda by scholars in the late 20th century as mentioned above. One of the most significant, well-known international organizations called TICCIH, plays an

essential role in industrial heritage conservation (ticcih.org). According to the Nizhny Tagil Charter declared by TICCIH in 2003, the terminology of an industrial heritage is defined as;

> Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to the industry such as housing, religious worship or education (TICCIH, 2003).

Other important institutions are DOCOMOMO International (docomomo.com), ERIH (erih.net), E-FAITH (e-faith.org) and ICOMOS ISCIH (icomos.org) where documentation, protection and promotion of the industrial heritage specifically in Europe are their common goals.

Industrialization in Cyprus began specifically during the British period (1878-1960) in the early 20th century with the construction of a variety of industrial facilities such as factories, warehouses, railways. In 1960, Cyprus gained its independence and established as the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. Mostly, the industrial production developed in the cities of Nicosia and Famagusta, and by wealthy Greek Cypriot businessmen who built factories for their own companies. These factories developed for production in mainly five categories; machine and electricity industry, plastic industry, food and chemical industry, textile and clothing industry, stone and soil industry to provide products for locals and export (Erdim, 2014). Industrial investments continued until the conflict in 1974. After 1974, the island divided into two as North and South and after this division, Turkish Cypriots settled in the North part and Greek Cypriots settled in the South part under two different administrations. Currently, majority of the industrial heritage buildings

located in North Cyprus are under the great threat because the mostly they are either abandoned, demolished or in ruins due to negligence of responsible authorities and the society.

Famagusta is one of the main industrial cities located in the northern part of the island. Until 1974, Famagusta Port expanded and modernized consequently by British and Republic of Cyprus administrations. Moreover, many modern factories built in different regions of Famagusta for the abovementioned industries. Similarly, very comprehensive and architectural value factories built around Tuzla, a village very close to Famagusta centre.

In this thesis, Narpak factory complex located in Tuzla, selected as case study because of historical, architectural and social values it possesses. The complex built in the early 1970s and can be regarded as one of the best examples of modern architecture in Cyprus, under the heavy influence of modernism. Due to the loss of original documents after the 1974 conflict, the architect of the building remains unknown. The architectural features of the buildings such as façade elements, materials and plan schemes still reflect the approaches of modernist architects of the era in Cyprus.

Originally, the Narpak factory complex built by agricultural machinery company named Cronos General Industries LTD, owned by a Greek Cypriot businessman. Narpak factory complex is a rare example of the industrial sites, located in North Cyprus, because it is composed of many units such as factory, administration, refectory, storage and security buildings rather than single production unit which is the common case. One of the main reasons for studying this complex is that it was one of the largest factories used by Sanayi Holding – a company established by Turkish

Cypriots in 1975, which contributed to a considerable economic development in the North, despite the 1974 conflict in the island. During this period, the complex acted as a school for the local workers for gaining experience in the agricultural machinery industry. Moreover, many citrus fruit packaging machinery exported to Turkey, Iraq and other Eastern Mediterranean countries and sold to the domestic market. Thus, the Narpak factory complex has sociocultural and economic values attributed to the Sanayi Holding period. Afterwards, the complex continued to function as a carpentry workshop by Eastern Mediterranean University for a short period. Currently, the complex is under the control and usage of Famagusta Municipality but mostly the buildings are vacant and few of them are utilized as storage.

The Narpak factory complex used by several different institutions for a variety of purposes. Nevertheless, the original design significantly conserved because there was a limited number of interventions applied by previous users since its establishment until 2020. At present, the complex undergoes irreversible interventions and misusage that gradually decreases the architectural, historical and economic values of this rare industrial heritage complex located in North Cyprus. According to Nizhny Tagil Charter's definition, the Narpak factory complex is as an industrial heritage as it has historical, social and architectural values. Thus, it must be conserved, reintegrated into the urban context and passed to the next generations.

1.2 Problem Definition

As mentioned earlier, the Narpak factory complex is one of the rare modern architectural examples located in North Cyprus as an industrial heritage. Today, it is used by Famagusta Municipality inefficiently as a storage and mostly abandoned. This abandonment causes the site to disconnect from the urban context as the place does

not get noticed by the public other than the responsible workers. Moreover, uncontrolled interventions to the buildings by the users cause the loss of historical and architectural values irreversibly.

Another significant problem is the lack of public awareness and consequently, the care level for the conservation of factory complex is very low. On the other hand, some academicians emphasized the significance and the need for conservation of the industrial heritage in North Cyprus by publishing articles in journals and a few Masters and PhD dissertations completed regarding the adaptive reuse of industrial heritage in North Cyprus.

Until present, there has not been any research done specifically for the Narpak factory complex. One of the main reasons is the lack of archive at related departments in North Cyprus, which makes historical data collection difficult process. Especially, being able to reach for the original drawings, photos and documents of the most of the buildings that were built in northern part of Cyprus before 1974 are very rare since the required importance does not shown by responsible authorities in archiving issue. Therefore, there is a gap in the literature regarding the relevant information that is necessary for the development of conservation and adaptive reuse projects of the Narpak factory complex.

Finally, one of the most difficult problems of the Narpak factory complex is that it was not documented in detail earlier and not considered and listed yet as an industrial heritage by TRNC Antiquities and Museums Department, so no laws and regulations are applicable under the cultural heritage protection in North Cyprus. All of these problems put the Narpak factory complex under threat of rapid deterioration over time

unless conservation and adaptive reuse projects are developed soon. For this reason, the following main and sub-research questions are emerged to provide solutions for the above-stated problems.

Main Research Question: How industrial heritage buildings of the Narpak factory complex can be conserved while sustaining their values?

Sub Research Questions:

1) What are the architectural and historical characteristics of the Narpak factory complex?

2) What are the values, problems and potentials of the Narpak factory complex in current condition?

3) Which conservation principles can be applied to the Narpak factory complex within the scope of an industrial heritage?

1.3 Aims, Scope and Limitations of the Study

The Narpak factory complex is a very valuable industrial heritage example that is currently under the threat of losing its values, but the conservation issue is not on the agenda of the responsible authorities due to the lack of awareness, relevant laws and regulations. Therefore, the main aim of the study is to primarily document the existing structures within the site including all seven buildings, open areas, green areas and the roads by the field survey. The documentation of the complex done by producing measured drawings, including the site plan of the complex, floor plans, sections and elevations of each building and photography of exterior and interior spaces. The study also covers the analysis of the architectural characteristics in building scale with the help of maps, drawings and photographs. The analysis is done on the physical features

of the buildings such as original and current uses, structural systems, material and structural deteriorations, building conditions and degrees of intervention and followed by the evaluation of the outcomes of analysis. In addition, inventory forms including general, architectural and technical information for each building prepared accordingly.

Another aim is to identify the values, problems and potentials of the complex by assessing the data collected from the literature and field surveys. To achieve this objective, the literature survey done on the conservation of industrial heritage, the adaptive reuse approach and the historical background of the Narpak factory complex.

Consequently, conservation approaches are aimed to be determined by referring to the studies of international institutions and scholars that are defined in the literature survey. Thus, a database that can be used for the development of the future conservation and adaptive reuse projects of the Narpak factory complex is aimed to be created.

On the other hand, some existing constraints affected the amount of data collected during the conduction of the research. First of all, it is difficult to reach the original owners of the complex as it was abandoned in the 1974 conflict due to the forced displacement. Secondly, it is not possible to document any production machinery and only old photos of these machinery remained as they were already sold out by previous users. Thirdly, there is a lack of archive in North Cyprus as mentioned above so regarding the historical or architectural information of the building there is almost no official documents about the complex. Therefore, many original documents are collected from the field survey. Finally, as there is a very limited knowledge about the

historical background, only few previous users of the complex are known but either some of them have already passed away or the rest could not be reached due to loss of contact details over time so that the oral research with them could not be applied.

1.4 Methodology of the Study

In this thesis, a qualitative method is used during the research. In the literature survey, online and printed resources such as books, journals, articles, dissertations and reports are used to understand the existing conservation principles of the industrial heritage and the role of the adaptive reuse approach in the revitalisation of the abandoned factories. Moreover, other written and visual resources regarding the industrialisation and current condition of industrial heritage in North Cyprus, are used to understand the research context better.

During the historical investigation of the Narpak factory complex, various resources are used to obtain relevant information. Even though there is a limited resource about the Narpak factory complex, some texts, visuals and oral stories are reached.

Firstly, some historical evidence such as photos, projects, posters, folders, and etc. are discovered in the field survey in August 2020 and used for the building documentation and further historical research. For instance, by using the information, shown on the original photos of the factory which date back to the 1970s, the original name and owners of the complex are identified, but they could not be reached in person due to their rejection to be in contact with the author. Instead, some written and visual information about the complex is obtained through a social media group called Cypriot Modernism. It acts as an online archive for the public, where local people share the modern buildings which are built in 20th century in Cyprus by well-known architects.

Secondly, some of the local books and the dissertations reached in book shops and libraries in North Cyprus as well as the videos about Sanayi Holding reached on online platform, provided related information about the complex as well as the industrial production activities of Turkish Cypriots after 1974.

Thirdly, the decisions declared by the TRNC Council of Ministers regarding the ownership and the functioning of the Narpak factory complex, are obtained through their official website.

Lastly, the oral research is only possible to be conducted with few security men as existing users of the complex to get information about the history of the site since the most of the previous users were unknown or already passed away.

Besides the literature survey, the field survey also conducted to get information about the existing condition of the site. Initially, the site maps of the Narpak factory complex dated back to the 1960s and today, collected from the archive of the Nicosia Land Registry Department. Furthermore, data collected during the several site visits that took place between August 2020 and March 2021. In 2020, all the buildings which are seven in total, documented by taking measurements and detailed photography. For each building, free-hand sketches drawn as plans, sections, elevations and each measurement written on it. Additionally, exterior and interior photos of each space taken for the measured drawings and analysis processes. After producing site sketches, a field survey done and the measures taken transferred into AutoCAD drawings and detailed architectural analysis of plan organization, façade characteristics, structure system and materials completed. As a result of the literature and the field survey findings; values, problems and potentials of the Narpak factory complex evaluated

accordingly. By considering the international charters discussed in the literature review and assessment results, conservation approaches determined and an action plan proposed for the Narpak factory complex. Finally, detailed inventory forms of the studied buildings prepared by taking into account previous examples done in North Cyprus.

1.5 Structure of the Study

This study consists of six chapters covering introduction, literature review, analysis of the case study, assessment of the case study, conservation proposals, conclusion and appendices.

The first chapter named as an introduction includes a brief overview on the conservation of the industrial heritage, the industrialisation in Cyprus, the importance of the Narpak factory complex, the problem definition, aims, scope and limitation, the methodology and the structure of the study.

The second chapter named as an industrialisation and conservation of industrial heritage covers the literature review by focusing on the international institutions, charters and approaches regarding the conservation of the industrial heritage besides industrialisation in Cyprus in the 20th century, Sanayi Holding period as an representative of Turkish Cypriot's industry era and the overall view of the current condition of industrial buildings located in North Cyprus.

The third chapter named as a case study: Narpak factory complex provides a detailed analysis on general, historical and architectural characteristics with the information obtained from the literature and the field survey, both as a text and visuals.

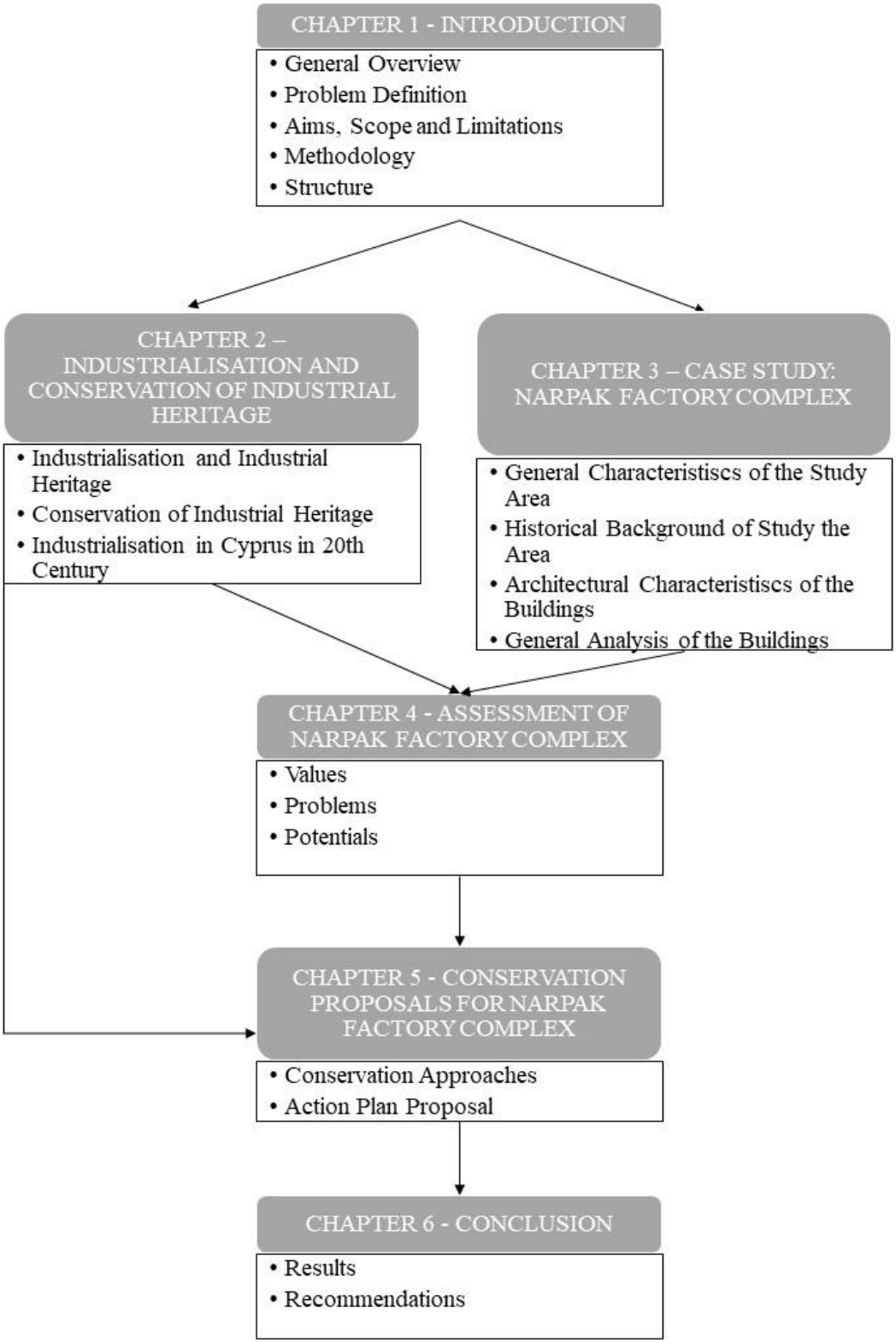
The fourth chapter named as assessment of the Narpak factory complex includes the evaluation of collected data and identifies values, problems, and potentials in building and urban scales.

The fifth chapter named as conservation proposals for the Narpak factory complex defines the approaches that are determined according to the results of the assessment and the literature survey. Also, an action plan is developed and proposed for the conservation of the case study.

The sixth chapter named as a conclusion covers briefly the results obtained from the study and provides recommendations for future researches.

Finally, the appendices are consist of three sections and include official documents, inventory forms and measured drawing sheets of the Narpak factory complex that are prepared by the author.

Table 1.1: Structure of the Study



Chapter 2

INDUSTRIALISATION AND CONSERVATION of INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

2.1 Industrialisation and Industrial Heritage

Industrial Revolution which began in the late 18th century, mainly in Europe, is one of the milestones in entire human history. The development of the industry led to the transformation of not only the urban identity but also the social structure, economy and way of the manufacturing of the products.

After the destruction of cities in World War II, urban regeneration projects developed in Europe and America to revitalise the industrial areas. Around the 1950s, many factories, located in the cities, became abandoned as the production ended in cities due to certain reasons and the industry zones moved to out of cities.

The industrial revolution played an important role in the development of the cities, societies and the economy. Many industrial facilities which were abandoned in the 1950s, are conserved and refunctioned as the awareness on conservation of such places increased in the last quarter of 20^{th} century. Even though many international organisations act as leaders for the conservation of industrial heritage, still many of industrial heritage sites in the world are abandoned, neglected and at risk of getting into ruins. North Cyprus is one of the countries where a variety of industrial heritage buildings face the same threats.

2.2 Conservation of Industrial Heritage

‘‘Conservation means all efforts designed to understand the cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and enhancement’’ (The Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994).

In the 1950s, the awareness level for the conservation of industrial heritage increased among scholars. In 1955, the term called ‘‘industrial archaeology’’ was first used by Michael Rix in his article to define the multidisciplinary approach of studying and interpreting the selected sites and preserving the technological, economic and social evidence between the beginning of the industrial revolution until today (Palmer, 2020).

TICCIH is an Industrial Heritage Consultant for ICOMOS and was established in 1973 after the First International Conference for Industrial Heritage Preservation in Ironbridge, England. According to the Nizhny Tagil Charter that was declared by TICCIH in 2003, the industrial heritage was defined as;

> Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as places used for social activities related to the industry such as housing, religious worship or education (TICCIH, 2003).

Industrial heritage as an integral part of the cultural heritage should be conserved due to several reasons. As mentioned in The Nizhny Tagil Charter, industrial heritage consists of buildings, tools, sites as well as social places related to the industry that have historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific values. ‘‘These values are intrinsic to the site itself, its fabric, components, machinery and setting, in the industrial landscape, in written documentation, and also in the intangible records of

industry contained in human memories and customs'' (TICCIH, 2003). The main purposes of conservation include the safeguarding of values, protecting resource materials and assuring its integrity for the next generations (Feilden & Jokilehto, 1998). The purpose of conservation was likewise defined as retaining and revealing these values, and supporting the ongoing meanings and functions of cultural heritage places for present and future generations, in the New Zealand Charter (2010), called Conservation of places of value of the cultural heritage. Since the conservation of the industrial heritage is a complex subject, it is necessary to understand the principles which were published by international institutions.

2.2.1 Institutions, Charters and Principles

The guidelines should be followed before the decision-making process of conservation of the industrial heritage sites since they help to understand the topic in a detailed manner. Venice Charter (1964) states that;

> It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

International institutes such as UNESCO (en.unesco.org), ICCROM (iccrom.org) and ICOMOS (icomos.org/en) play a key role in the conservation of the cultural heritage in the world. By following the spirit of the Venice Charter (1964), these institutions developed specific guidelines for the cultural heritage conservation to educate, benefit and increase the awareness level of the experts and the society. Besides TICCIH, other important institutions in the industrial heritage conservation include DOCOMOMO International (docomomo.com), ERIH (erih.net) and E-FAITH (e-faith.org), where documentation, protection and promotion of the industrial heritage especially in Europe, are their common goals. In conservation, it is essential to understand the

values of the place because each culture has its traditions and attributes related with different tangible and intangible values to their heritage (The Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994). However, both cultural and natural significance of the place should be taken into account to inhibit putting unnecessary emphasis on any value at the expense of other (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013).

All information and evidences of the cultural heritage place should be collected and analysed to understand its tangible and intangible values. According to ICOMOS New Zeland Charter (2010), these values should be examined by systematic documentation, oral research with related people, field survey and recording of the place.

The Nizhny Tagil Charter (2003) defines what items should be systematically documented as below;

- A full record of the physical features and condition of a site (as descriptions, drawings, photographs and video film): for public archive
- Peoples' memories related to the site: for identification of intangible values
- Archaeological evidence if any: for further technical study.

The Dublin Principles (2011) also explains the items to be considered for the documentation.

- Industrial structures, sites, landscapes, related machinery, equipment, records or intangible aspects: for identification of significance and values
- Historical, technological, socio-economical dimensions of sites and structures: for providing an integrated base for conservation and management.

This information should be updated regularly in case of any changes or new evidence is added throughout its life as stated in the New Zeland Charter (2010). ‘‘Using this information, inventories should be created of all the sites that have been identified. They should be devised to be easily searchable and should be freely accessible to the public’’ (TICCIH, 2003). Furthermore, it is useful to document any measures and risks which affect the value or the condition of the site or structure. As a result, every industrial heritage site has its history, values and architectural features therefore, a detailed investigation should be done case by case.

Industrial heritage sites are vulnerable to any natural and man-made interventions. Thus, the legal protection of the structures, machines and other elements by the responsible authorities is a very important issue. It stated as, ‘‘programmes for the conservation of the industrial heritage should be integrated into policies for economic development and regional and national planning’’ and ‘‘the most important sites should be fully protected and no interventions allowed that compromise their historical integrity or the authenticity of their fabric’’ in Nizhny Tagil Charter (TICCIH, 2003).

Similarly, active participation of advisory bodies of the government, local community and volunteer NGOs regarding industrial heritage in the decision-making process of conservation and other interventions emphasized in the Dublin Principles (TICCIH, 2011).

The conservation process should be designed following the above-mentioned principles. Interventions are classified due to the degree of intervention as; (i) preservation, through stabilisation, maintenance, or repair; (ii) restoration, through the reassembly, reinstatement, or removal; (iii) reconstruction and (iv) adaptation

(ICOMOS, 2010). The Nizhny Tagil Charter (2003) states that in situ conservation should always take precedence. The removal and relocation of a building or structure is allowed only if overwhelming economic or societal requirements necessitate the destruction of the site. Necessity of minimum level and reversible changes also mentioned in Burra Charter (2013). Since the main problem with industrial heritage sites is abandonment, assigning a new function is the most common intervention type besides maintenance. As a result, preparation of a conservation management plan for the industrial heritage site, including theoretical and practical dimensions, are necessary to maintain integrity since wrong decisions can lead to permanent damages.

Since public participation is an essential part of the decision-making process, the education of the society at all age groups also plays a key role as it provides a better understanding of the subject. Developing a variety of training programmes, site and museum visits, exhibitions, publications and websites help to raise public awareness and appreciation for the industrial heritage in the full richness of its meaning for contemporary societies (TICCIH, 2011).

Since each industrial heritage site and the culture it belongs to have their values, the way of interpretation and presentation of those places is equally important. In ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008), basic principles to develop an understanding of cultural heritage sites defined. While in Nara Document (1994) the authenticity in cultural heritage conservation is considered as essential in regards to defining and representing the collective memory of the society, in ICOMOS Charter of 2008 it is emphasised that ‘‘Interpretation and presentation should contribute to the conservation of the authenticity of a cultural

heritage site by communicating its significance without adversely impacting its cultural values or irreversibly altering its fabric.''

2.2.2 Adaptive Reuse Approach in Industrial Heritage Conservation

As mentioned earlier, adaptation is one of the common intervention types in the conservation of industrial heritage buildings since they become derelict after their functions end up. ''Adaptation means the process(es) of modifying a place for a compatible use while retaining its cultural heritage value'' (ICOMOS, 2010). So, adaptive reuse can be defined as the conversion of a building from one function to another.

In Burra Charter (2013), it is stated that the minimum intervention to the building fabric should be considered and adaptive reuse is only acceptable approach, in case that it has a minimum impact on the place.

As mentioned in article 5 of The Nizhny Tagil Charter (2003), the new function should be compatible with the original use and respect the authenticity of the building. Developing a conservation management plan including importance of the site, helps in assessment and decision-making processes of new function (Heritage Council of Victoria, 2013).

The adaptive reuse approach brings many benefits to both buildings themselves and the surrounding area. For example, adds a new layer without erasing its history, maintains and conserve heritage fabric, adds value and regenerates the area it is located in (Heritage Council of Victoria, 2013). Adaptive reuse also provides economic, social, technical, spatial and environmental advantages (Douglas, 2006). In addition to these aspects, the Leeuwarden Declaration (2018) on adaptive reuse of the built

heritage, added cultural benefit to the list of its benefits as it helps to improve and develop society's perceptions of their history while responding to the needs of multi-cultural societies.

In conservation of the industrial heritage, it is a relevant to assign a new function to abandoned sites/buildings because industrial heritage buildings have great potential for adaptive reuse, due to their vast and flexible interiors. It is popular to convert industrial buildings into studios, live-work units, offices, residential units, schools, retail or a mixture of some and it has been a popular aprroach in the United States since 1960s (Cantell & Huxtable, 2005). On the other hand, Douglas (2006) discussed that besides economic and legal developments, available grants, timing, deterioration, performance, change of use, conservation and sustainability factors should be considered for the adaptive reuse method.

Table 2.1: Burra Charter Process (Burra Charter)

2.3 Industrialisation in Cyprus in 20th Century

2.3.1 Brief History

Cyprus is the third biggest island located in Mediterranean Sea. Due to its strategic location and rich natural resources, many different civilizations such as Roman, Byzantium, Lusignan, Venetian, Ottoman and British were settled and ruled the island for a long period of time. Mainly variety of cultural heritage buildings such as castles, churches, mosques, baths and etc. that are still standing in Cyprus were built by them however the main industrialization movement in Cyprus begun specifically during the British period (1878-1960) in the early 20th century after Ottomans rented the island to Britain.

Figure 2.1: Location of Cyprus in Mediterranean Sea (Google Maps, developed by Author)

As a birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, British people were well experienced and brought the advanced technology to the island to initiate the industry. During this period, many industrial facilities such as factories, warehouses, railways, mines and harbours across the island were built with modern technology.

One of the biggest investment is the copper mine facilities that were erected to extract the copper ore in Lefka region located at the western part of the island. Between 1912 and 1974, an American company called Cyprus Mines Corperation (CMC), made researches and mining activities in the area and exported the material. Due to the high job availability, many Turkish and Greek Cypriots were working in these mines and many of them also settled into this region. British administration continued to built more facilities such as housing units for workers, baths, different size harbours, workshops, research center and railway line to carry all the extract and export from Famagusta harbour. Since the Famagusta harbour was actively used, they also improved the existing harbour with newer technology.

Besides rich underground resources, Cyprus is also homeland for many fruits and vegetables because of its Mediterranean climate. Many factories were built in different regions in order to process the raw products including olive, carob, grape, potato, citrus fruits and etc. and exporting. By introduction of the advanced equipment, some existing traditional factories were improved and increased the production capacity in a faster way. In Cyprus, olive oil, carob molasses, grape wine and vinegar are one of the most delicious and valuable local products among many other types.

In 1960, Cyprus gained its independence and was established as the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities. Mostly, the investments in industrial production was in Nicosia and Famagusta, where companies mostly owned by Greek Cypriots. These investments were done to machine on electricity industry, plastic industry, food and chemical industry, textile and clothing industry, stone and soil industry to provide products to locals and for trading. Industrial investments continued until the conflict in 1974 between two communities. The island

was divided into two as North and South by a buffer zone also known as a ‘‘green line’’ after Cyprus Peace Operation by Turkey in 1974. Following this division, Turkish Cypriots settled in the North and Greek Cypriots settled in the South under different administrations who were living together previously.

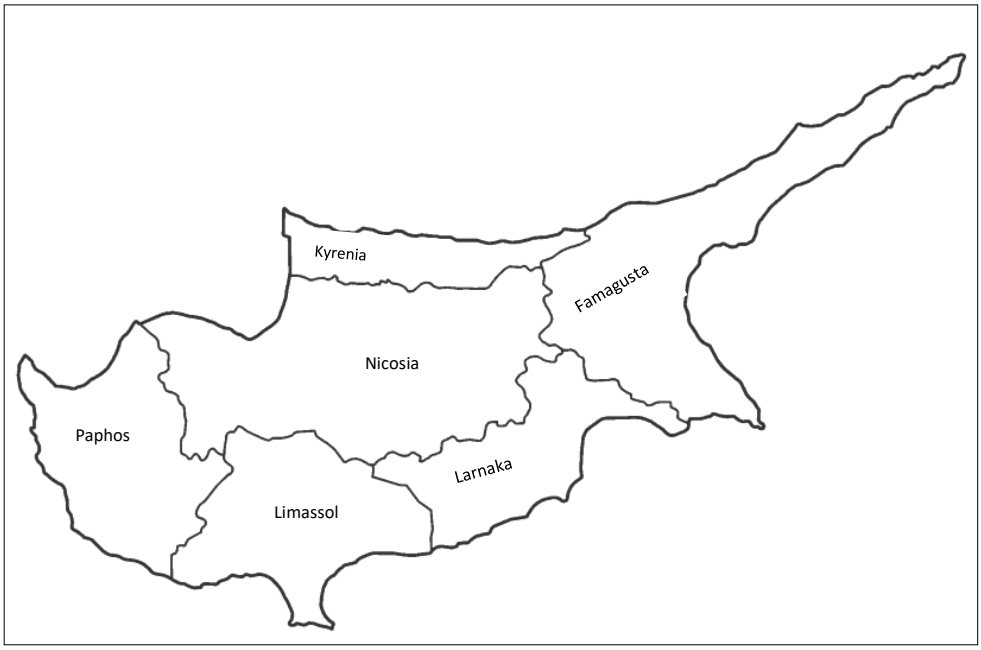


Figure 2.2: Cyprus Map Before 1974 (Author)

Figure 2.3: Cyprus Map After 1974 (URL 1)

The industrialisation development continued at both sides after the conflict and many industrial facilities were built up in different cities to continue production and trading. However, after the division, the conditions of industrial buildings that can be regarded as an industrial heritage went through different stages due to the political and economic reasons in North and South sides. For example, many industrial buildings located on the Southern side are conserved and re-functioned with the help of European Union funding and local people to facilitate cultural and tourism events whereas the conditions of industrial heritage buildings are quite opposite in North Cyprus. In order to highlight the current situation in northern part, this study focuses on the industry period of North Cyprus in the last quarter of 20th century after the 1974 conflict within the scope of the research so the developments in the Southern part are excluded from further investigation.

2.3.2 Industry Representative of Turkish Cypriots - Sanayi Holding Period

After the division of the island in 1974, the newly founded administration in North Cyprus brought new economic policies together. The new government, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus (TFSC), established one of the eight state-owned enterprises, known as Cyprus Turkish Industry Enterprises LTD Company, shortly Sanayi Holding, on 17 February 1975. The company was founded primarily to develop a separate national economy after the 1974 conflict, besides the political reasons behind it (Türkoğlu, 2015).

Several state-owned enterprises from Turkey such as Sümerbank (25%), Machinery and Chemical Industry (Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi Kurumu) (5%), Petrochemical Corporation (Petrokimya Holding) (5%), Turkey Agricultural Supplying Institution (Türkiye Zirai Donatım Kurumu) (5%), Turkey Milk Industry Institution (Türkiye Süt

Endüstrisi Kurumu) (5%), Meat and Fish Institution (Et Balık Kurumu) (5%) funded 50% of the initial capital whereas Turkish Community Council Consolidated Fund (Kıbrıs Türk Cemaat Meclisi İnkişaf Sandığı) provided factories (Erdim, 2014).

The main aims of the company included operation of existing abandoned factories, contribution to the local economy, and employment of the local people and fulfilment of the public needs by local products (Erdim, 2014). In this context, many of the factories left by Greek Cypriots, were operated by Sanayi Holding to continue industrial manufacturing. Türkoğlu (2015) stated that ‘‘among the 60 factories that were found, 40 spanning over Nicosia (23), Famagusta (16) and Morphou (1) were organized as public enterprise companies.’’

To organize and operate such factories, the inventory study was done by Sanayi Holding staff in 1975. As a result, the following factory types were recorded; Metal Factory, Agricultural Machinery and Water Pump Production Factory, Citrus Fruit Packaging Machinery Production Factory, Steel Pipe Factory, Plastic Factory, Textile, Clothing and Shoe Factory, Flour, Biscuit, Chocolate, Pasta, Butter Production Factory, Brick, Tile, Lime Production Factory, Aluminium, Paper Bag, Plastic Sack, Saucepan Production Factory, Paint, Detergent, Cosmetics Production Factory. The aforementioned factory types were categorised as Metal Group, Plastic Group, Food and Chemistry Group, Stone and Soil Group and Textile Group (Erdim, 2014). Later on, the sector-based administration system was replaced by the territorial administration. For example, factories which are located in Nicosia and Haspolat are referred to as BOR-SAN (First Mile Organized Industrial Zone) and the factories located in Famagusta are referred to as MOR-SAN (Famagusta Organized Industrial Zone) (Erdim, 2014).

Table 2.2: Distribution of Factory Types in North Cyprus (Author)

Factory Type	City	Number
Metal	Morphou, Nicosia, Famagusta	8
Agricultural Machinery	Famagusta	1
Water Pump Production	Nicosia	1
Citrus Fruit Packaging Machinery	Famagusta	1
Steel Pipe	Famagusta	1
Plastic	Nicosia, Famagusta	7
Textile	Nicosia	6
Clothing and Shoe	Nicosia, Famagusta	3
Flour	Nicosia, Famagusta	2
Biscuit	Famagusta	1
Chocolate	Nicosia	2
Pasta	Famagusta	1
Butter	Famagusta	1
Brick & Tile	Nicosia	1
Lime	Nicosia	1
Aluminium	Nicosia	2
Paper Bag	Nicosia	1
Plastic Sack	Nicosia	1
Paint	Nicosia	1
Detergent	unknown	1
Cosmetics	unknown	1

The factories were modern and fully equipped but one of the main problems was the lack of qualified workers to operate them. This problem was solved by bringing skilled workers from Turkey and training the local workers (Türkoğlu, 2015). Therefore, Sanayi Holding acted as a technical school for Turkish Cypriot workers besides contributing to the economy. İsmet Üstüner, the manager of the Metal Group, stated that ‘‘employees had the work discipline at its best, it was not like today's understanding of working of Turkish Cypriots’’ (URL 2).

In the late 1970s, all the administrators were Turkish Cypriots, the golden era of economy and social welfare occurred. Türkoğlu (2015) stated that ‘‘in 1977, the selling of the products rose 121% when compared to the selling of 1976. Also, the sale in

1977 was 573% more than it is in 1975''. Moreover, Sanayi Holding exported their products to Turkey, Iraq, Libya and some European countries such as Britain, Germany, Holland and Sweden (Erdim, 2014).

For the product advertisements, the most well-known motto was "Industrial Holdings: leader of the economic war, commander of the development of the society." According to Türkoğlu (2015), this theme was based on a nationalist ideology that started to develop before 1974 conflict besides emphasising the contribution of the company to the economy and the society.

Figure 2.4: Advertisement Example (URL 3)

After the foundation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) in 1983, the exportation of Sanayi Holding products faced many embargos from the European Union, the United Nations and other countries which narrowed down the trading opportunities at the international ground because of the lack of international recognition of the state except only by Turkey. Due to many political reasons, TRNC administration always had a close political relation with Turkey administration and got indirectly affected from the changes in Turkey. For Sanayi Holding period one of the most important event can be considered as the new regime of Turgut Özal in Turkey as a president in the mid-1980s who adopted the liberal economic policy. Since North Cyprus' industry also depended on Turkey more after 1983, this shift in economic situation in Turkey also affected the future of the industry movements in North Cyprus. Moreover, the embargos from other countries also limited the trading activities so that the production rate declined over time. As a result of economic difficulties, many of the factories were privatised by the government in the mid-1980s in North Cyprus.

On the other hand, clientelism became a serious problem for the efficiency of production. For instance, employees were hired or fired due to their political connections rather than their capabilities and skills which led to the corruption of the administrations and workers team organization, production processes and more factories had to be rented to the private sector due to economic inefficiency (Erdim, 2014). Ergün Vudalı stated that;

> Managers were not considering the number of population after 1974, as well as the certain standards. Even the government itself did not support Sanayi Holding and brought products from Turkey instead. Moreover, these random staff exchange decisions turned out that skilled workers were employed by the government for offices as either drivers or cleaners (URL 2).

Finally, Sanayi Holding had the last annual meeting and closed out on 28 October 1998. In the end, existing factories were handed on to private sectors but only a small portion of them was able to continue production. The priority for tendering was given to previous staff and still, some of the factories are being operated by them. According to the reports, there was a total number of 141 workers and 108 officers when the company was closed (Erdim, 2014).

To conclude, Sanayi Holding era started very successfully in the beginning but ended up very early due to the internal political issues which caused chaos within the company. Also, the political situation in Turkey affected the economic developments in North Cyprus which resulted in privatisation of the factories owned by Sanayi Holding over a time. From the bright side of the perspective, Sanayi Holding acted as a school for training qualified workers from the Turkish Cypriot community who did not have this chance before. The will for the production created many success stories, as well as contributing to the local economy of Turkish Cypriots after the hard days of the conflict. Despite difficult working conditions, those people overcame such difficulties and showed that Turkish Cypriots could succeed anything if they have given a chance once. Sanayi Holding still has a special place in the collective memory of the Turkish Cypriot society which is very valuable and should be transferred to future generations.

2.3.3 Current Condition of Industrial Heritage in North Cyprus

The industrialisation movement in the island during the British period resulted in the construction of many industrial facilities that are still standing but not recognised yet as an industrial heritage in the Northern side. These buildings are located in Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Lefka as well as the rural areas, under different use conditions

(Günçe & Hoşkara, 2009). Especially after the island's division, the difference between the conditions of the industrial sites at both parts became more obvious over a time. As mentioned earlier, the political and economic factors were the driving force which created this gap in-between. Besides funding and recognition problems in North Cyprus the main problem is the lack of understanding of the importance of these industrial sites and buildings to their community, hence the required attention is not given. Today majority of those buildings in North Cyprus are in great danger, as they are either abandoned, demolished or in ruins due to the negligence of responsible authorities (Figure 2.5). Also, when compared to European countries the level of public awareness in cultural heritage topic is very low among Turkish Cypriot community. Furthermore, some of historically and socially important industrial buildings are at risk of destruction since the possible land income prevails the proper decision-making on re-functioning attempts (Günçe & Hoşkara, 2009).

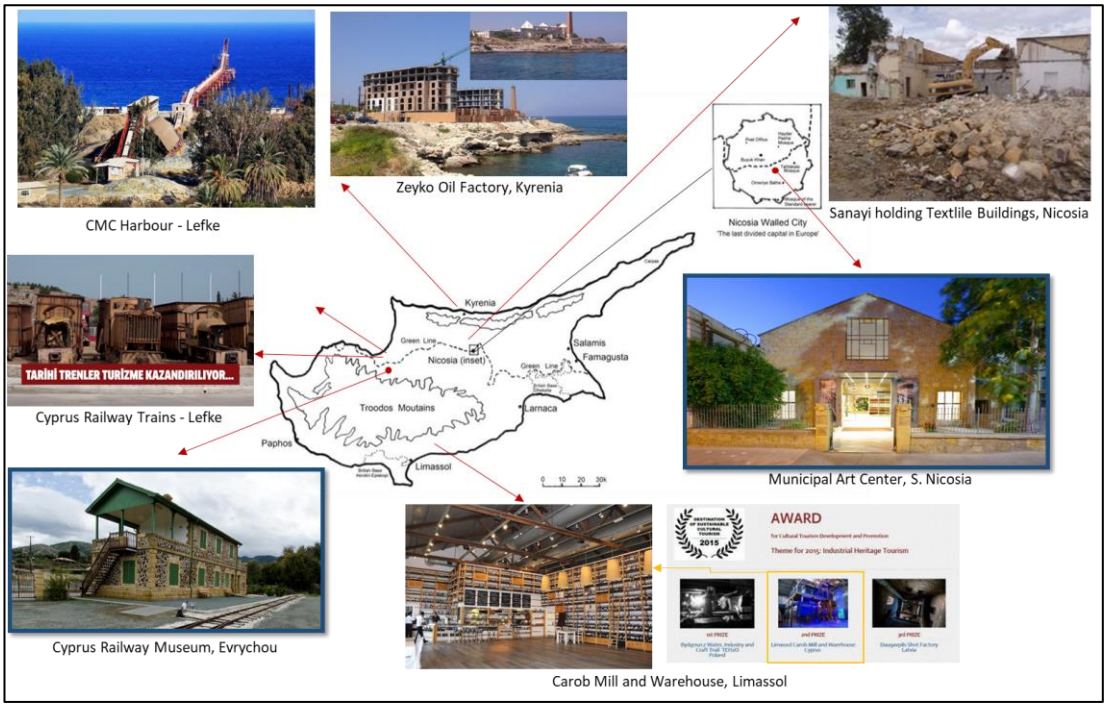


Figure 2.5: Comparison of Current Situation of Industrial Sites in Cyprus (Author)

Chapter 3

CASE STUDY: NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

3.1 General Characteristics of Study Area

3.1.1 Location

The case study is called Narpak factory complex and it is located at south of Tuzla village, in Famagusta. Formerly the region was known as Enkomi, and it was one of the important historical area in Bronze Age in the island. Until 1974, Greek Cypriots were also used to live in the region and displaced after the conflict. Later the name was changed into Tuzla and Turkish Cypriots who displaced from Larnaca and settlers from Turkey are the inhabitants of the area. In 2011, the population was 2,645 (Fuladlu, 2016).

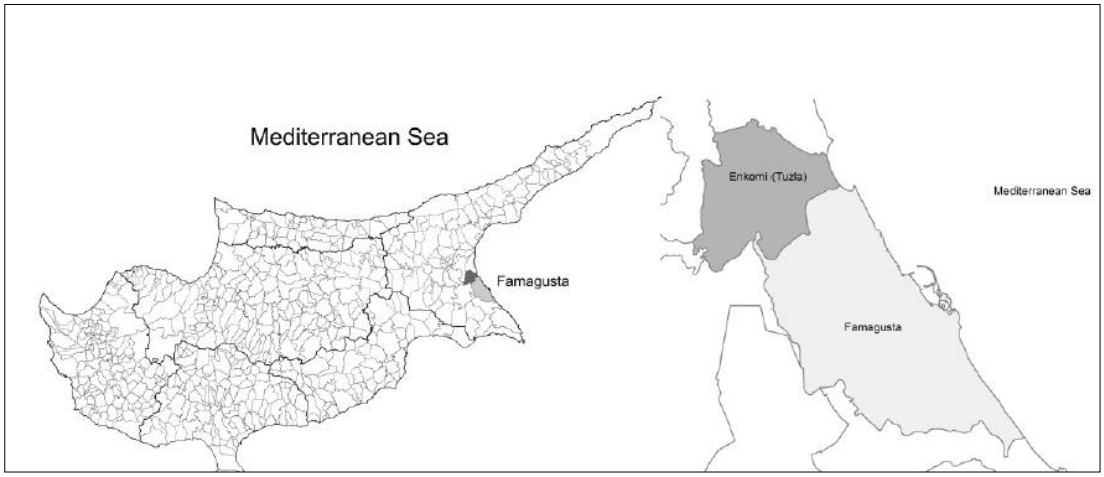


Figure 3.1: Location of Tuzla (Fuladlu, 2016)

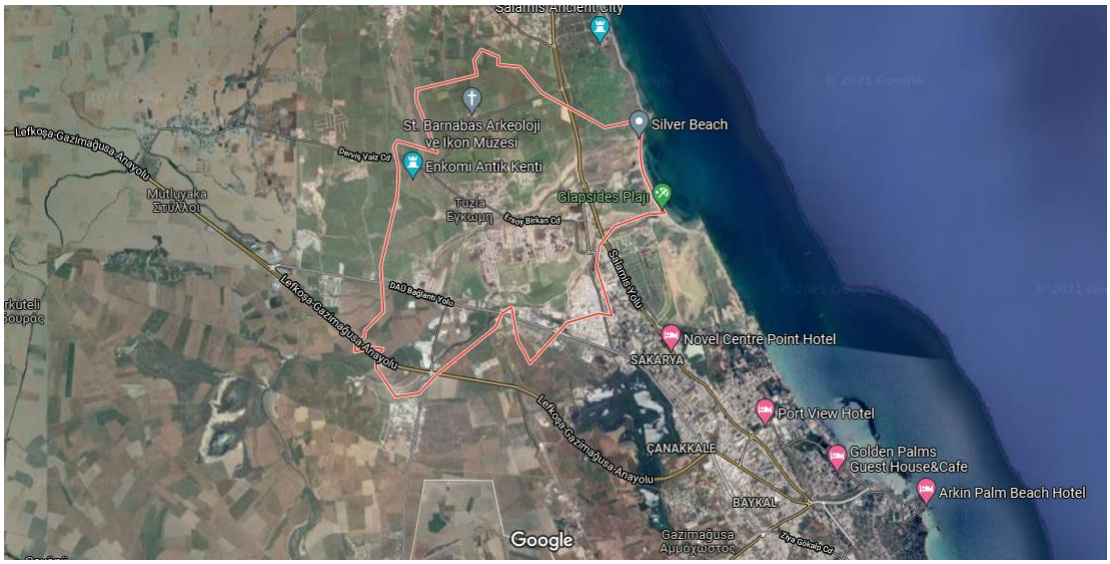


Figure 3.2: Borders of Tuzla (Google Maps)

In the 20th century, some factories were established by wealthy Greek Cypriots in Tuzla region for different productions. For instance, citrus fruit juice and citrus fruit packaging, plastic bag factories were located along the old Nicosia-Famagusta main road or EMU connection road as it is known today. After 1974, some other industrial buildings such as factories and warehouses were also built on the same axis.

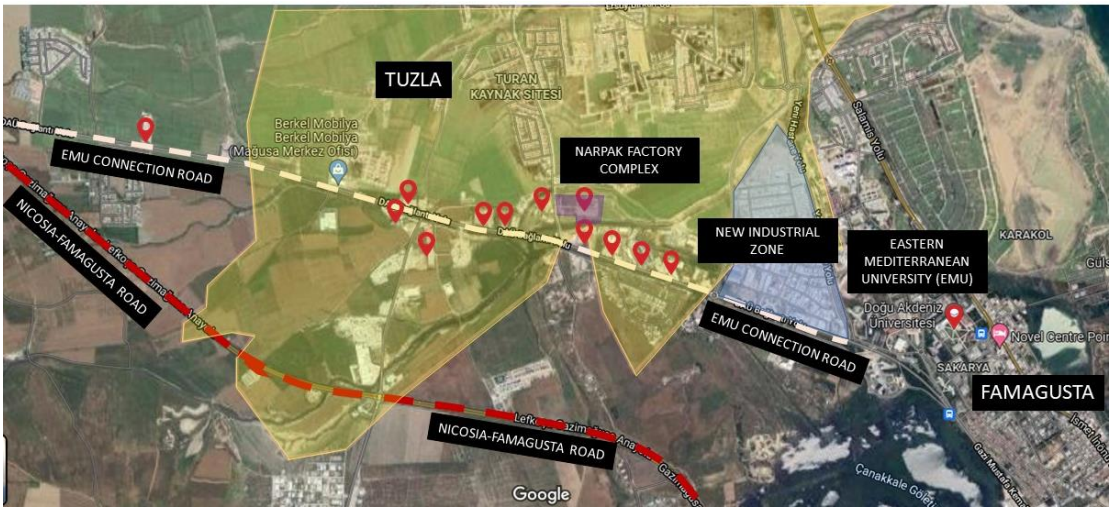


Figure 3.3: Location of Industrial Facilities on EMU Connection Road (Author)

The Narpak factory complex is located along the Hasan Güvenir Avenue which leads to the centre of Tuzla from the EMU connection road. It is the main and only access road to the site from Tuzla centre and Famagusta (Figure 3.4). This is because the site is surrounded by the longest river in the island called either Kanlı Dere in Turkish or Pedieos in Greek. However, the current water level running through the river is very low nearby the site so it is mostly covered with plants partially or dry completely.

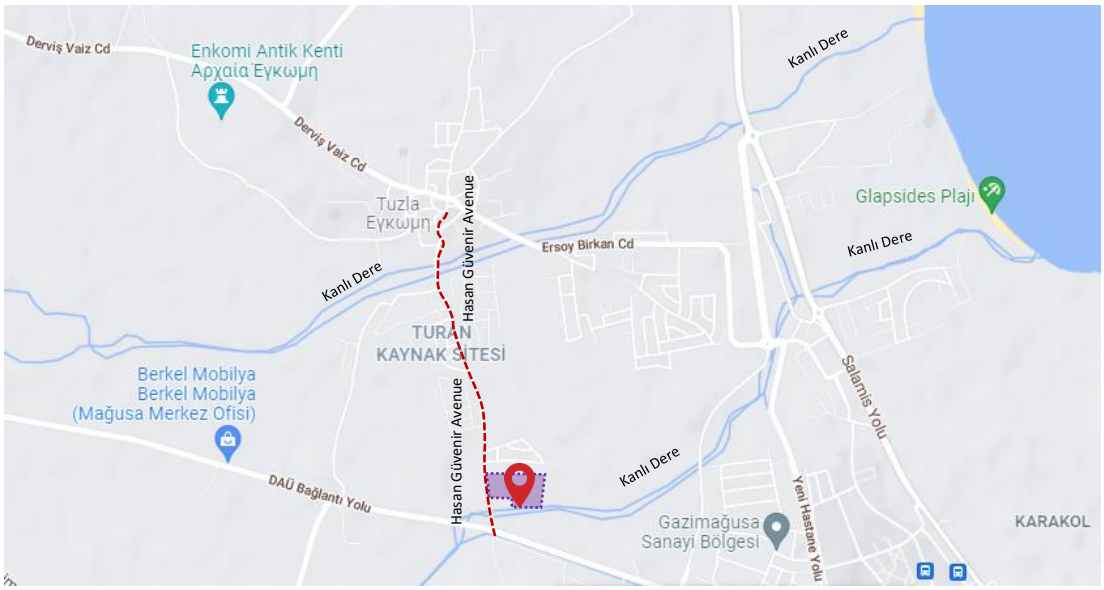


Figure 3.4: Location of Kanlı Dere and the Complex in Tuzla (Google Maps)

The factory complex is not surrounded by a densely built-up area due to the river located next to it. During the construction of the factory in the early 1970s, there were only a few industrial buildings nearby. Due to urban development, Famagusta expanded towards the west and Tuzla region went under rapid development in few last decades by construction companies (See Figures 3.5 and 3.6). As a result, the north part started to be developed, mostly by the construction of private for local people, whereas the east and the west parts of the site are mainly industrial areas where factories, workshops and warehouses are located.

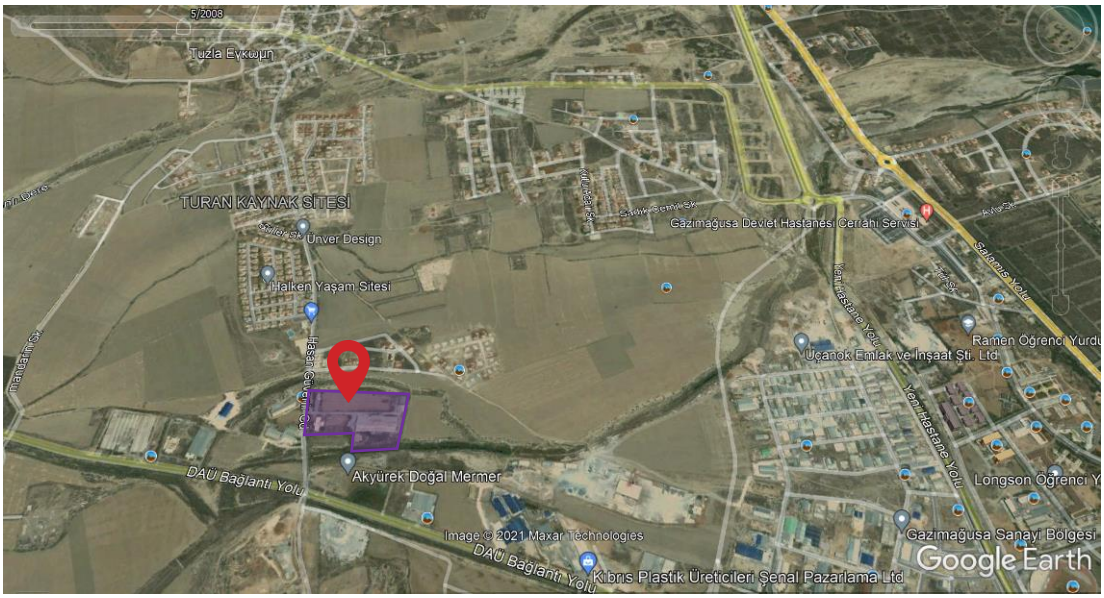


Figure 3.5: Urban Pattern of Tuzla in 2008 (Google Earth)

Figure 3.6: Urban Pattern of Tuzla in 2021 (Google Earth)

Overall, Narpak Factory is located in-between the developing region of Tuzla and the New Famagusta Industry Zone. Within the scope of this thesis, all the buildings and the open areas which are located within the boundary of the site were analysed in detail to provide better understanding of the case.

Figure 3.7: View 1 (Author)

Figure 3.8: View 2 (Author)

Figure 3.9: Site Top View (Google Earth)

Figure 3.10: View 3 (Author)

Figure 3.11: View 4 (Author)

Figure 3.12: View 5 (Author)

Figure 3.13: View 6 (URL 4)

Figure 3.14: View 7 (URL 4)

Figure 3.15: View 8 (Author)

Figure 3.16: View 9 (Author)

The information of the original functions of the buildings was retrieved from the photos, evidence found at the field survey, conversations with people and the literature survey. According to the analysis, there were six buildings with four different function categories including industrial (2), office (2), gastronomy (1) and service (1) buildings. These functions include administration, refectory, workshop, security and the restroom

units. The security and administration buildings are located on the west as the main entrance is from Hasan Güvenir Avenue. Other buildings are located in the eastern part of the site in closer relation to each other. Two sides are connected by the linear asphalt road leading from the main gate with open areas in-between.

3.1.3 Current Land Use

The field survey was conducted to analyse the current land use to compare the differences with original land use. According to the analysis, currently, there are seven buildings with five different function categories including industrial (1), office (2), gastronomy (1), storage (2) and service (1) buildings (Table 3.1). However, except for the security building, none of the buildings are used regarding their original function. The majority of the buildings are used as storage and the rest is abandoned at all.The settlement pattern of the Narpak factory complex is composed of buildings, green areas and roads within the site boundary of a total of 32,101 square meters. The majority of the total area (25,860 square meters) is covered by open spaces whereas buildings only cover 6241 square meters which are approximately 20% of the site.

Open spaces are sub-divided into groups as green areas, car parking and roads. Firstly, green areas are sub-categorized as plant production areas and empty areas which are mainly found in the middle of the site. From the height and thickness of the tress, it is understood that they were not originally planted by the first owner. The only car access is still from the west gate and the car parking area is located on the northwest corner of the site. The car parking area was added later when compared to the original photos. For vehicle and pedestrian accessibility, asphalt road has to be used which leads to every entrance of the buildings. This route is original as it was understood from the site evidence and is still used by the people. For practical reasons and easier access in-

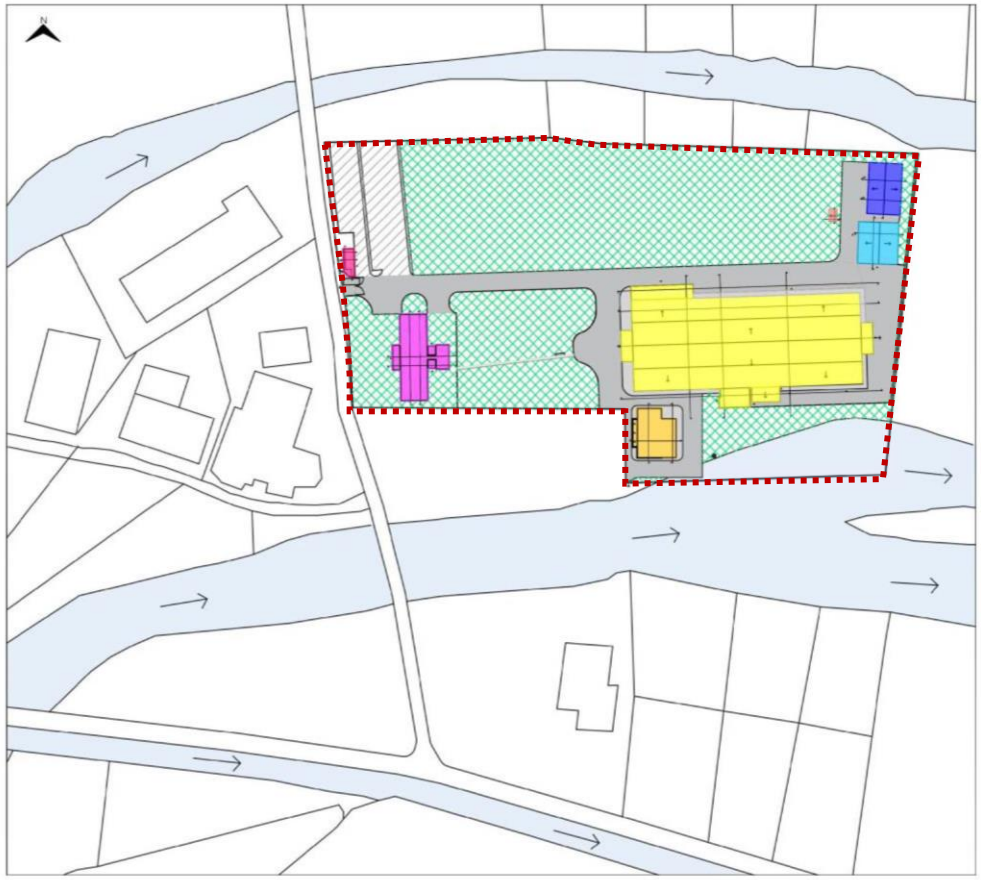
between administration and factory buildings, a very narrow concrete pedestrian pathway with a width of 1 meter was built on the south corner of the site which is still available today.

Table 3.1: Different Function Categories (Author)

Industrial		
	Factory Building	
Office		
	Administration Building	Security Building
Gastronomy		
	Refectory Building	
Storage		
	Double Storage Building	Single Storage Building
Service		 
	Restroom Building	

Table 3.2: Original Land Use (Author)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY – FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE - MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER - CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX



ORIGINAL LAND USE

BUILDINGS
- Factory Building
- Administration Building
- Refectory Building
- Storage Building
- Workshop Building
- Security Building
- Restroom Building

GREEN AREAS
- Empty Land

CAR PARKING
- Parking Lot

ROADS
- Asphalt Road
- Pavement
- Pedestrian Pathway

- Site Boundary

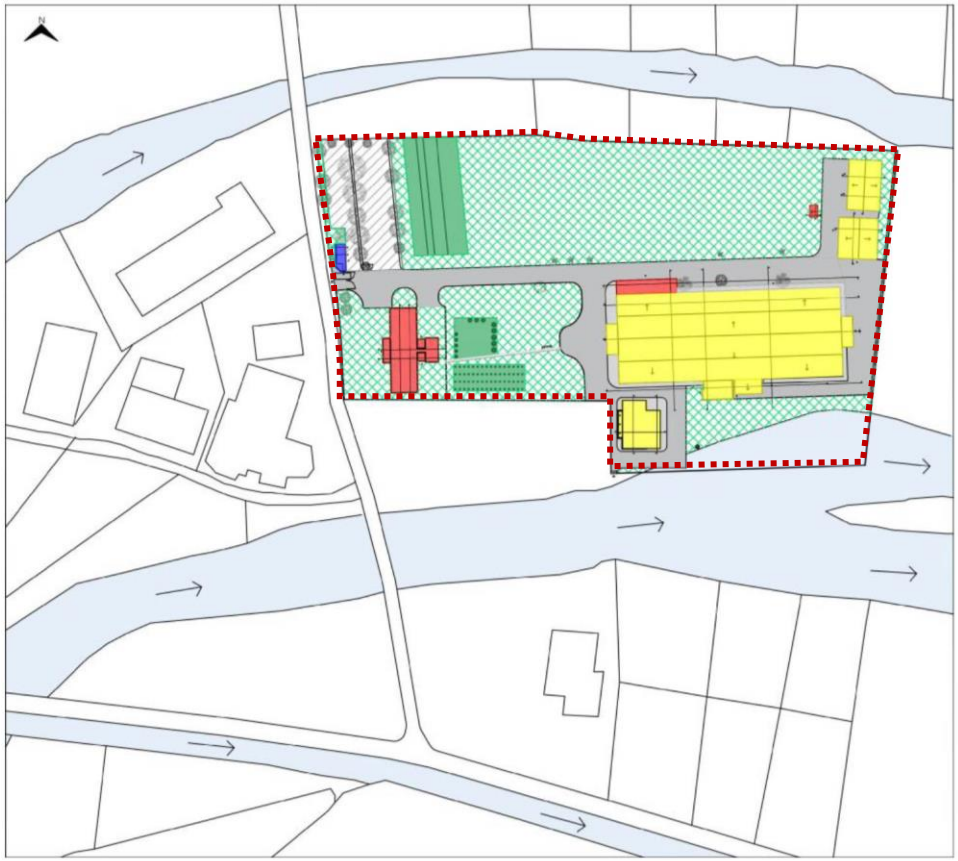
0 50 M 100 M

DRAWN AND PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR. EGE ULUCA TÜMER

Table 3.3: Current Land Use (Author)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY – FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE - MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER - CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX



CURRENT LAND USE

BUILDINGS
- Office Building
- Storage Building
- Abandoned Building

GREEN AREAS
- Plant Production Garden
- Empty Land

CAR PARKING
- Parking Lot

ROADS
- Asphalt Road
- Pavement
- Pedestrian Pathway

- Site Boundary

0 50 M 100 M

DRAWN AND PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR. EGE ULUCA TÜMER

3.2 Historical Background of the Study Area

3.2.1 Cronos General Industries LTD. Period

Originally the factory complex was called ‘‘Cronos’’ for the company named Cronos General Industries LTD. The original owner was Emilios Drakoudis who was a Greek Cypriot businessman. The factory complex is located in Engomi village in the city of Famagusta. The address of the factory was known as; New Road Famagusta - Nicosia, Saint Joannis Industrial Area, P.O. Box 299 Famagusta, before 1974 (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.17: Site Plan of Engomi Village in 1960s (Nicosia Land Registry Archive)

The parcel number of the factory complex was 137/1 and the sheet number was XXIV.58.W.2 on the old map, obtained from Nicosia Land Registry archive which belongs to British Colonial Period on the island. The name ‘‘Mazerka’’ was used to define the neighbourhood on the same map. However, the buildings were not shown on the map because it was not totally completed and officially registered at that time.

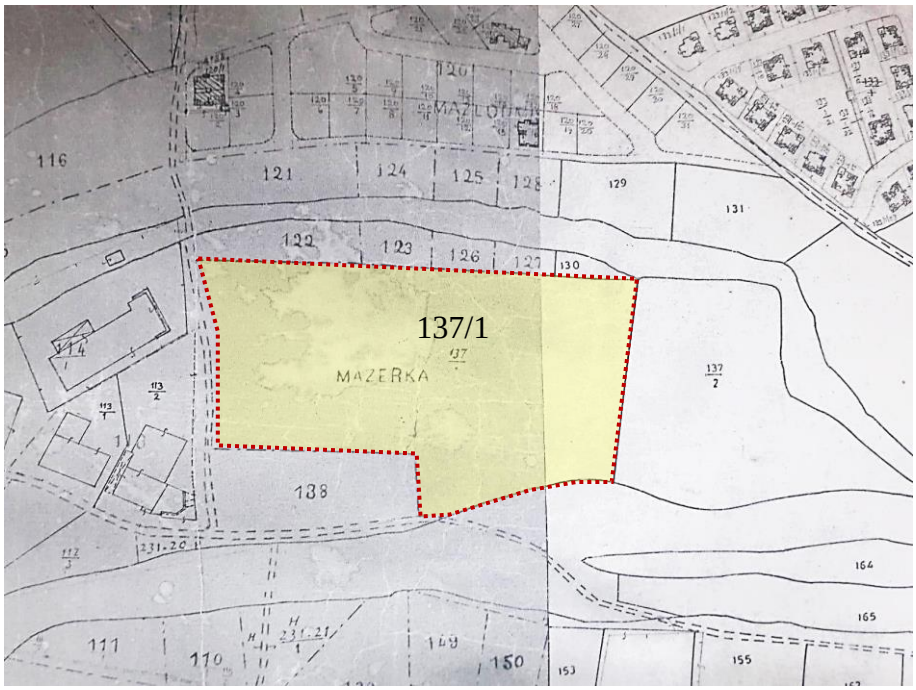


Figure 3.18: Site Plan of Factory Complex Location (Nicosia Land Registry Archive)

The factory was built in the early 1970s under the influence of modernist architecture style and the architect is unknown due to the loss of original documents such as the title of a deed, architectural project, etc. The production type assigned to this factory complex was the production of agricultural machinery especially for citrus fruits, the main agricultural product in Cyprus in the mid-20th century. Six buildings have been built when the factory complex was first built, including factory, administration, refectory, storage and security buildings.

The company was active in the around late 1960s regarding the distribution of agricultural machines and products from the USA, in international business. (URL 5)

Figure 3.19: International Commerce Journal Cover 12 February 1968 (URL 5)

) Cyprus firms
k joint ventures

Cypriot companies seek collabora-
reements with U.S. firms to expand
perations. The fields of interest
the production of food processing
ent, building and construction ma-
, and the exploitation of certain
mining properties.
dynamic Cypriot manufacturer of
ural machinery and food process-
ipment seeks a joint venture to ex-
production facilities to undertake
ufacture of additional machinery.
uld include juice extraction equip-
r citrus, grapes, tomatoes and car-
chinery for processing other fresh
nd vegetables, and such agricul-
plements as potato and tobacco
machinery and grain sorters. The
lso interested in making building
nstruction machinery. Plans call
keting the equipment throughout
dle East.
. participant is asked to contrib-
nical know-how and an undeter-
mount of capital. The Cypriot
y is prepared to grant a U.S. part-
ner up to 49% equity in the proposed venture.

Write: Cronos Machines Ltd., Saint Joannis Industrial Area, P.O. B. 299, Famagusta, Cyprus. WTD.

• A recently established Cypriot firm seeks a collaborative business arrangement with a U.S. mining company for the exploitation of certain asbestos mining properties in Cyprus. Headed by an experienced mining engineer, the company has completed technical studies supporting the commercial feasibility of developing the properties.

It has been estimated that $3.6 million will be required. Any form of collaboration will be considered ranging from a long-term loan or mineral marketing agreement, to equity participation in the newly formed company.

Interested U.S. mining companies are invited to **write:** Cytechno Ltd., P.O. B. 2256, Nicosia, Cyprus.•

Israeli firm seeks license for laboratory equipment

A manufacturer and importer of laboratory equipment seeks a license to make additional products in this field. The Israeli firm is interested in the production of equipment for testing soil, asphalt and

They have also indicated that certain concessions would be extended to new industries, such as reduction in state industrial and sales taxes for the first two years of operation, elimination of the water tax for the same period and grants of land for plant sites under advantageous conditions. It should be noted, however, that the Mysore State Government would insist that local labor be employed in such industries.

It is reported that a number of Indian companies have already applied for industrial licenses to establish plants in Mysore. These include manufacturers of cold rolled strips, sugar, iron ore pellets, electric lamps, aluminum tubing and P.V.C. footwear.

U.S. firms interested in obtaining further information about the advantages of locating in Mysore should **write:** Director, Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corp., Ltd., Government of Mysore, Bangalore, India.

Honduran firm wants license to make talcum powder

A Tegucigalpa company seeks a license or joint venture with an experienced U.S. firm to manufacture cosmetic talcum powder. The talcum powder would be packaged in metal containers and distributed throughout Central America.

TIONAL COMMERCE • February 12, 1968

25

Figure 3.20: International Commerce Journal 12 February 1968 (URL 5)

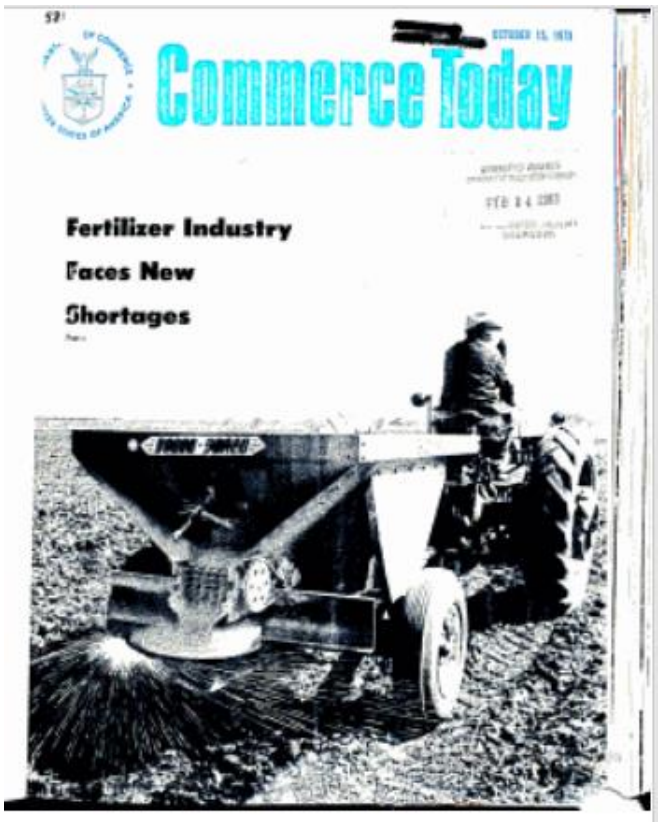


Figure 3.21: News Commerce Today Journal Cover 15 October 1973 (URL 6)

3,000 pesos each additional copy from Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bogota, Revisoria Fiscal, Ofincina 216, Calle 13 No. 37-35, Bogota. These amounts will not be refunded. Tender to be financed with a loan from the Interamerican Development Bank and is expected to total about $1 million.

38213 — UNITED KINGDOM — Dual temperature and pressure switch with set-points for engine lube oil monitoring in critical applications. Pressure range—3 to 40 p.s.i. to be set at 12 p.s.i.; temperature range—120 degrees C to 160 degrees C, to be set at 125 C. Operational tolerance plus or minus 1 lb. pressure, and 2 degrees C. Temperature sensor fitted with 1.5 meters of stainless steel armored capillary, mounted in a cast alloy can approximately 4 ins. by 3 ins., with a six pin female connector output. Unit should be capable of withstanding moderately severe vibration at 20 to 30 HZ. Mr. B. Grant, Vactric Control Equipment Ltd., Garth Rd., Morden, Surrey. Cable: Vactrol Morden. Telex: 27796; Tel: 01 337 6644.

Manufacturing industries

39999 — BELGIUM — Coin-operated (amusement) rides for small children such as are frequently found outside supermarkets. Blitha S.A., Mr. Du Roy de Blicquy, Mgr. (I, D), 37 Rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels.

Representations

Foreign private firms are interested in agency agreements and/or distributorships for these products.

Agricultural chemicals

28792 — CYPRUS — Sodium orthophenylphenate in white flakes and fines or ground flakes packed in paper drums or other suitable export containers for use as a disinfectant of citrus fruit. Quote c.i.f. Cyprus. Exclusive agency and/or distributorship. Cronos General Industries Ltd. (M, I, A, D), New Road Famagusta-Nicosia, P.O. Box 299 Famagusta.

Men's, youths', boys' suits, coats, overcoats

23113 — MALAYSIA — High fashion men's wear, medium-price range. Will distribute to boutiques throughout Malaysia. Jac's Holdings (I, M, exporter), No. 9, SS 2/27, Petaling Jaya Kuala Lumpur. Attn: Albert T. S. Chua.

Women's, misses', juniors' outerwear

23351 — MALAYSIA — High fashion women's wear, medium-price range. Will distribute to boutiques throughout Malaysia. Jac's Holdings (I, M, exporter), No. 9, SS 2/27, Petaling Jaya

Office, computing, accounting machines

35791 — BELGIUM — Addressing machines. Franco-Belge de Machines et Appareils Enregistreurs, Mr. Lebrun, Mgr. (I, A, D), 45 Rue du Congres, 1000 Brussels.

Electronic components, accessories

36740 — GERMANY — Power semiconductors. IV-Electronic Herbert Weiskopf KG (I, D, A), 6 Frankfurt 50, Erbsengasse 27.

Transportation equipment

37993 — PORTUGAL — Self-propelled golf carts (electric and gasoline powered). Silvia-Sociedade de Maquinas e Representacoes, Lda. (I), Avenida Infante Santo 53 R/C Esq., Lisbon 3.

Instruments for measurement, control and analysis

38213 — UNITED KINGDOM — Precision pressure transducers for research in machine tool and mechanical engineering industry; precision strain gages for

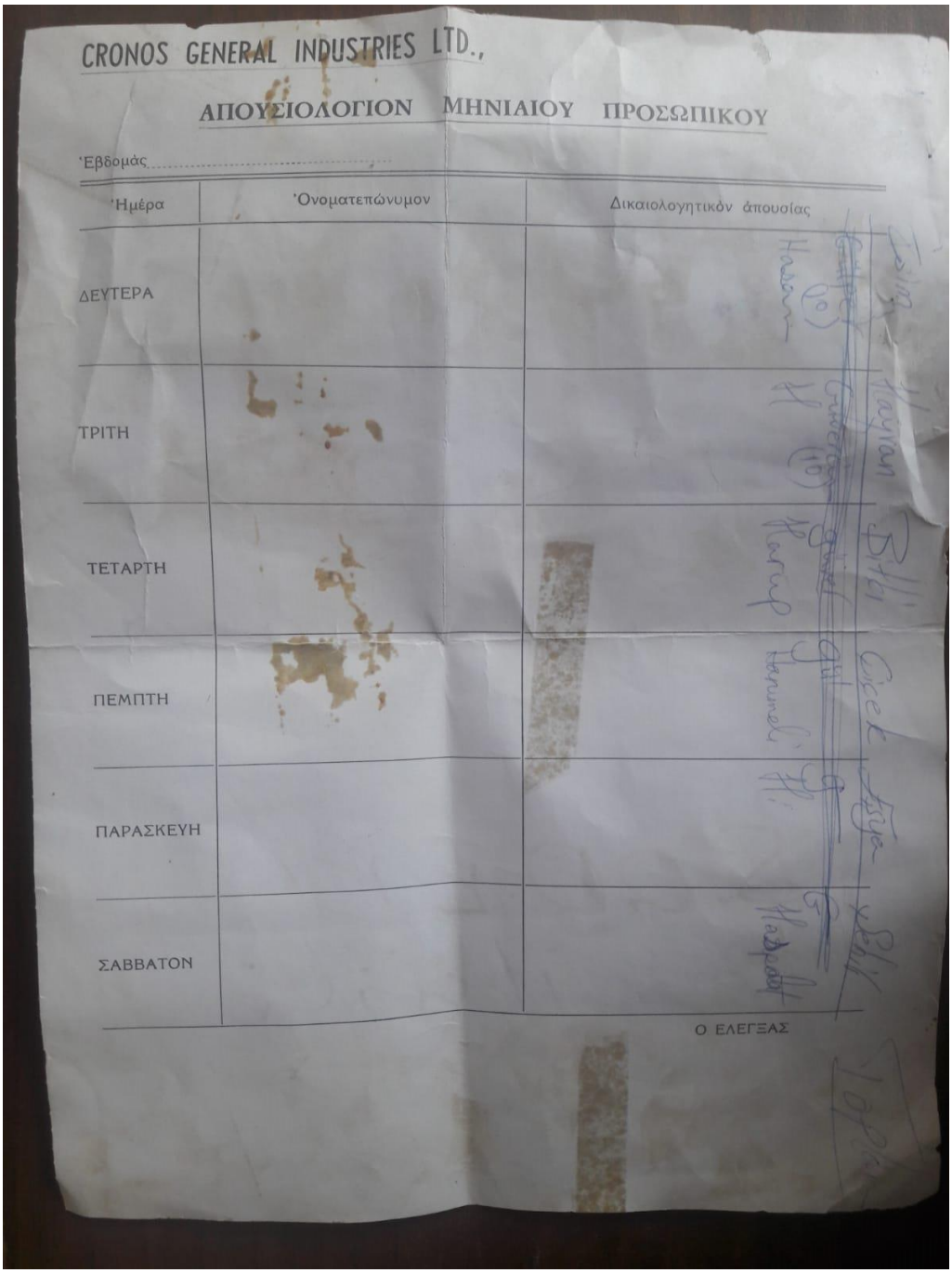
Figure 3.22: News Commerce Today Journal 15 October 1973 News (URL 6)

During the field survey in August 2020, some original documents were found in the administration and the factory buildings such as original photos, an example of a wooden box, original machinery drawings drawn on behalf of Cronos General Industries LTD. and forms that were used by the company for business, by the author.

Figure 3.23: Original Photo of Administration Building (Author)

Figure 3.24: Original Photo of Factory Building (Author)

Administration and factory have not changed significantly considering the original photos from the early 1970s (Figures 3.23 and 3.24). The garden walls were under construction and buildings were newly completed on these aforementioned photos. The factory has been operated until 1974 with fully equipped machines and raw materials.



CRONOS GENERAL INDUSTRIES LTD.,

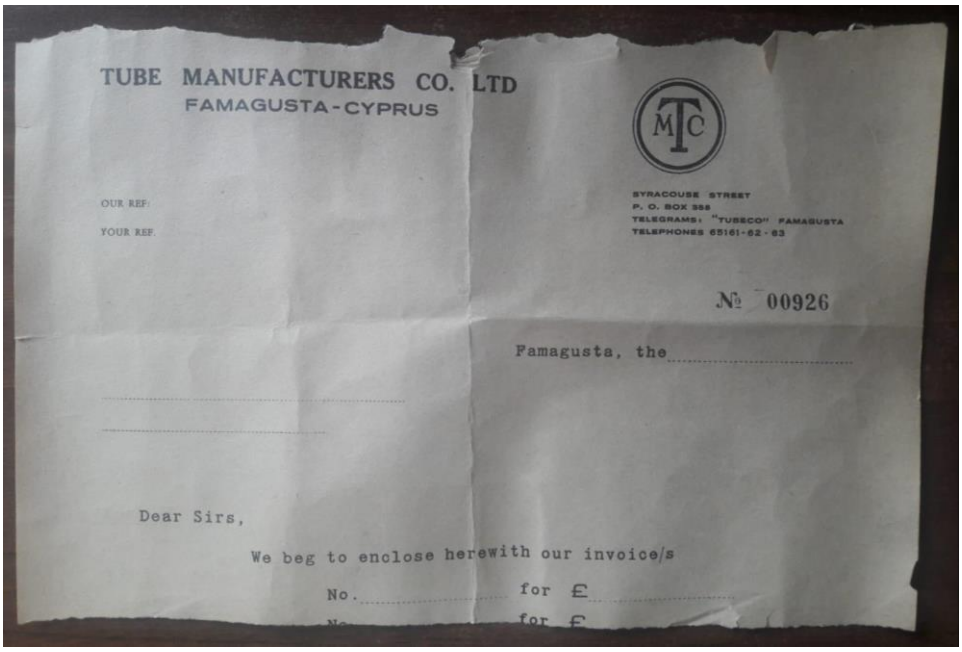
ΑΠΟΥΣΙΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΜΗΝΙΑΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΥ

Ἑβδομάς.....

Ἡμέρα	Ὀνοματεπώνυμον	Δικαιολογητικόν ἀπουσίας
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ		
ΤΡΙΤΗ		
ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ		
ΠΕΜΠΤΗ		
ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ		
ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ		

Ο ΕΛΕΓΞΑΣ

Figure 3.25: Example of Timetable for Workers (Author)



TUBE MANUFACTURERS CO. LTD
FAMAGUSTA-CYPRUS

OUR REF:
YOUR REF.

SYRACOUSE STREET
P. O. BOX 358
TELEGRAMS: "TUBECO" FAMAGUSTA
TELEPHONES 65161-62-63

№ 00926

Famagusta, the.....

Dear Sirs,

We beg to enclose herewith our invoice/s

No..... for £.....

No..... for £.....

Figure 3.26: Example of Invoice (Author)

Figure 3.27: Example of Wooden Box with Greek Letters on it (Author)

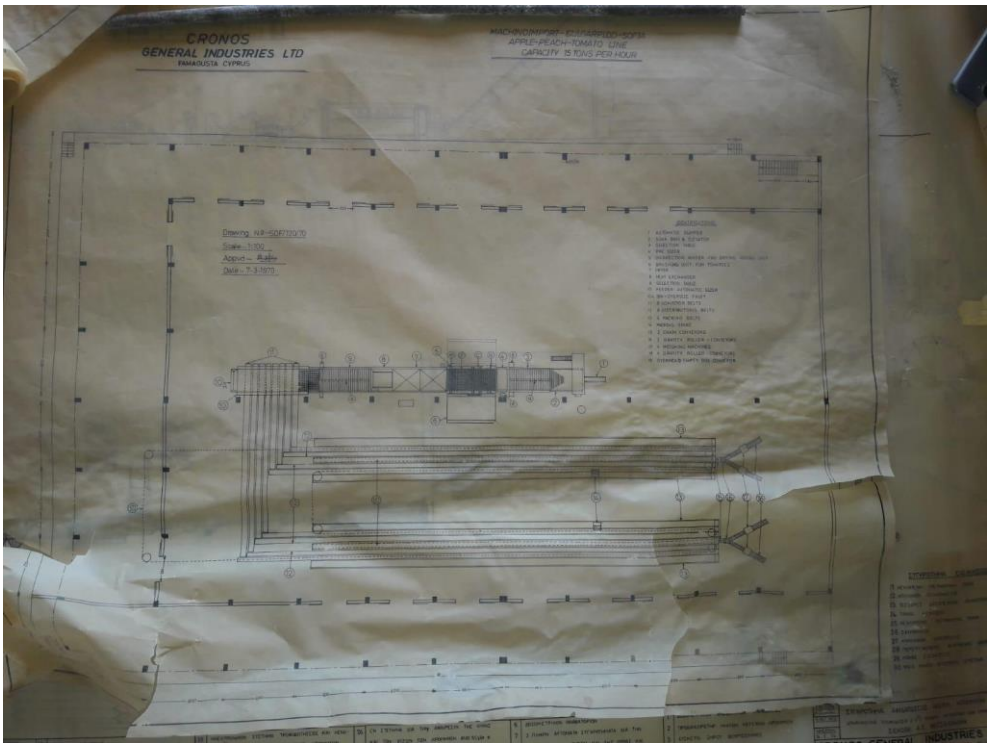


Figure 3.28: Machine Drawing 1 (Author)

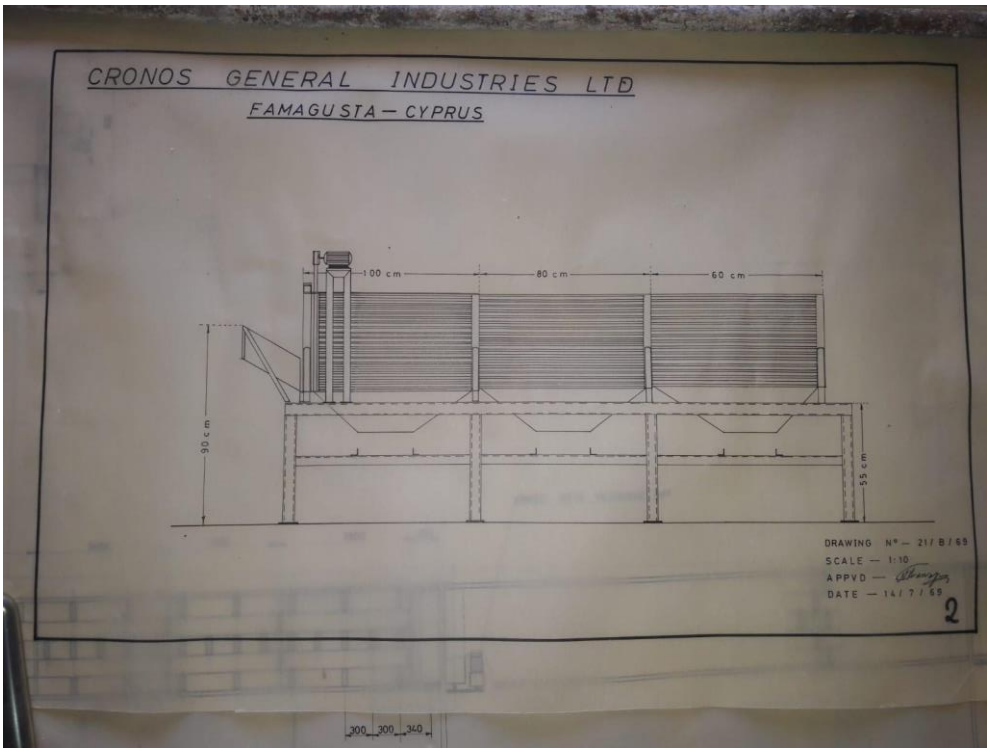


Figure 3.29: Machine Drawing 2 (Author)

3.2.2 Sanayi Holding Period

Sanayi Holding played a key role in the industrial development of Turkish Cypriot's after the 1974 conflict as mentioned in chapter 2. The company operated tens of variety of factories in Nicosia, Famagusta and Morphou. The Narpak factory complex is one of the biggest factories owned and contributed to a local economy while it was functioning. The factory was operated between 1975 and 1988 as it was abandoned and was full of raw materials and machinery. During Sanayi Holding period, the administration building was also used as Metal Group Head Office.

Due to the change of settlement names into Turkish after 1974, the region's name was changed from Engomi to Tuzla. The factory complex address was also changed to Hasan Güvenir Avenue. Originally the complex was known as ''Cronos'' but later its name changed into ''Narpak Factory'' which derived from *Narenciye Paketleme Fabrikası* in Turkish (Citrus-Fruit Packaging Factory).

The Narpak factory complex is the only factory that was under the category of citrus fruit packaging machinery in the list of Sanayi Holding. Although its name suggests that the packaging of the citrus fruits is the main function, actually the factory was producing machinery for citrus fruit packaging factories. Therefore, it is also known by locals as *Factory which produces Factory*, due to the machinery production.

According to the book called *''Ekonomik Savaşın Önderi: Sanayi Holding''*, there were 14 people in 1975, 45 people in 1976 and 48 people (36 workers,12 officers) who worked in 1978 at the factory. (Erdim, 2014)

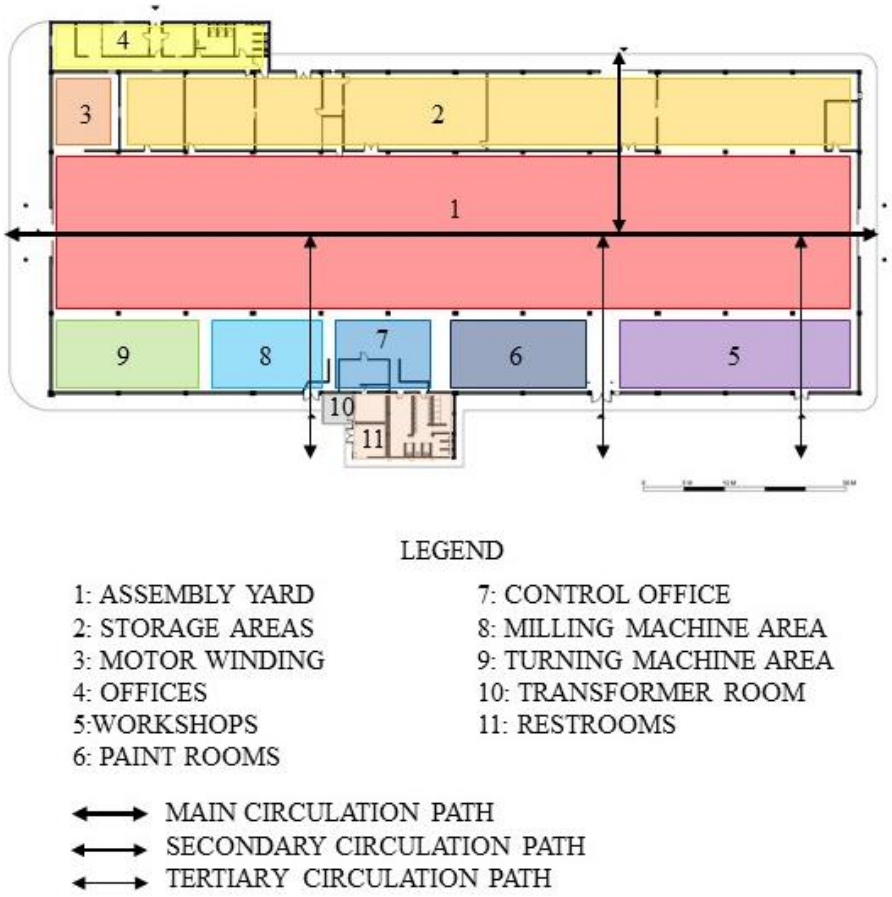


Figure 3.30: Functional Zoning in Factory Building (Author)

The factory building is the largest structure within the complex where production and assembling stages take place for the citrus fruit packaging machineries. The information for the functional zoning inside the factory was obtained from the old photos, findings from field survey and from the conversation with the security men of the complex. According to the results, there are 11 different zones including storages, workshops, offices and service rooms (Figure 3.30). The linear plan arrangement provides an easy accessibility through the main gates along east-west directions for the entrance and exit of the raw materials, machines and workers. In addition, the secondary and tertiary access doors allow material and people circulation from other opposite directions.

Figure 3.31: Rauf Denktaş (left) with Orhan Alıçlı (right) in front of Factory (Erdim, 2014)

Hüsnü Saygınsoy and İsmet Üstüner who are previous staff at Sanayi Holding shared their memories about work and problems of that era including the following information regarding Narpak Factory (URL 2);

> H.S: We have sold two citrus fruit packaging factories to Turkey via Famagusta Harbour which was the first of its kind at that time.

> İ.Ü: Almost all qualified workers were brought from Turkey to teach local workers who had no or little experience. Moreover, we have developed the automation system especially for electricity which was missing before. One of the biggest problems was the bringing of machine parts as they had to carry from Turkey within different boxes to be able to export to Cyprus as the imported products were forbidden to export at that time.

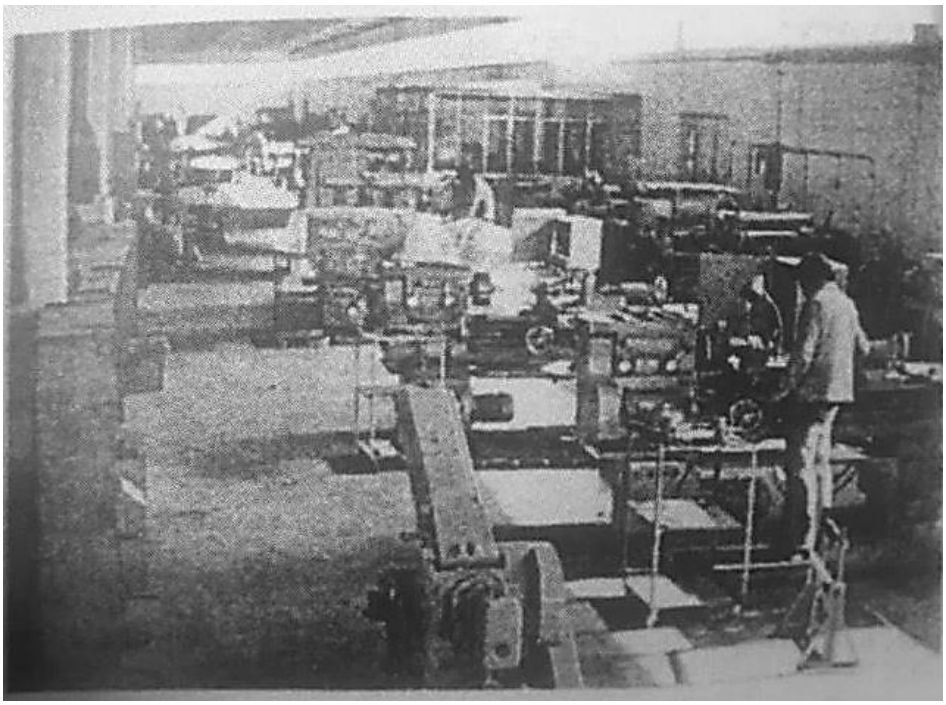


Figure 3.32: Workers with Milling Machines (Erdim, 2014)

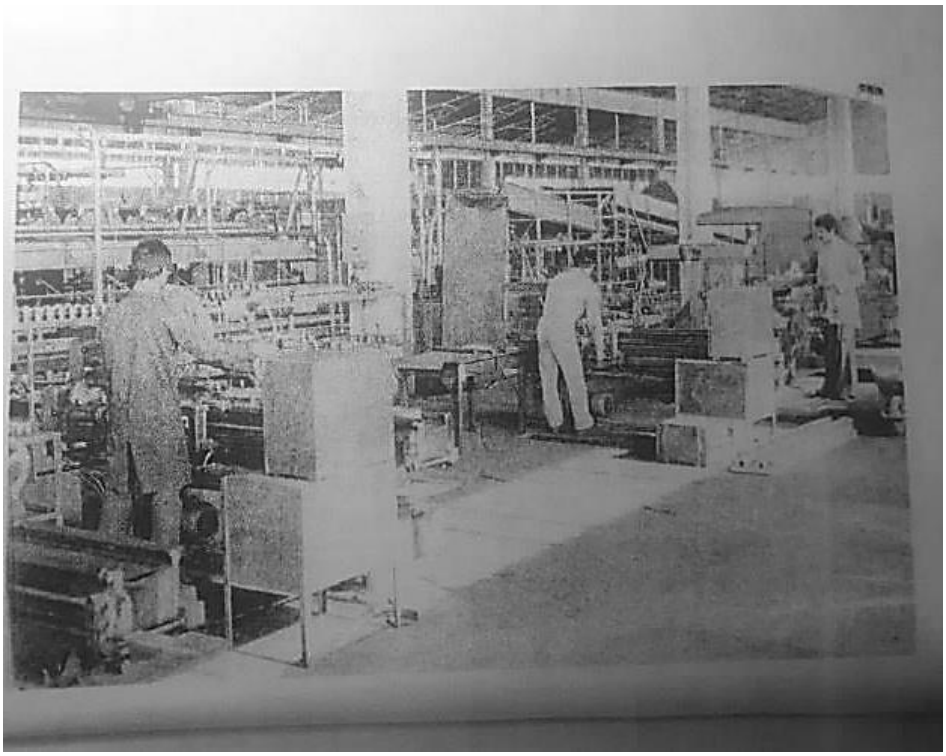
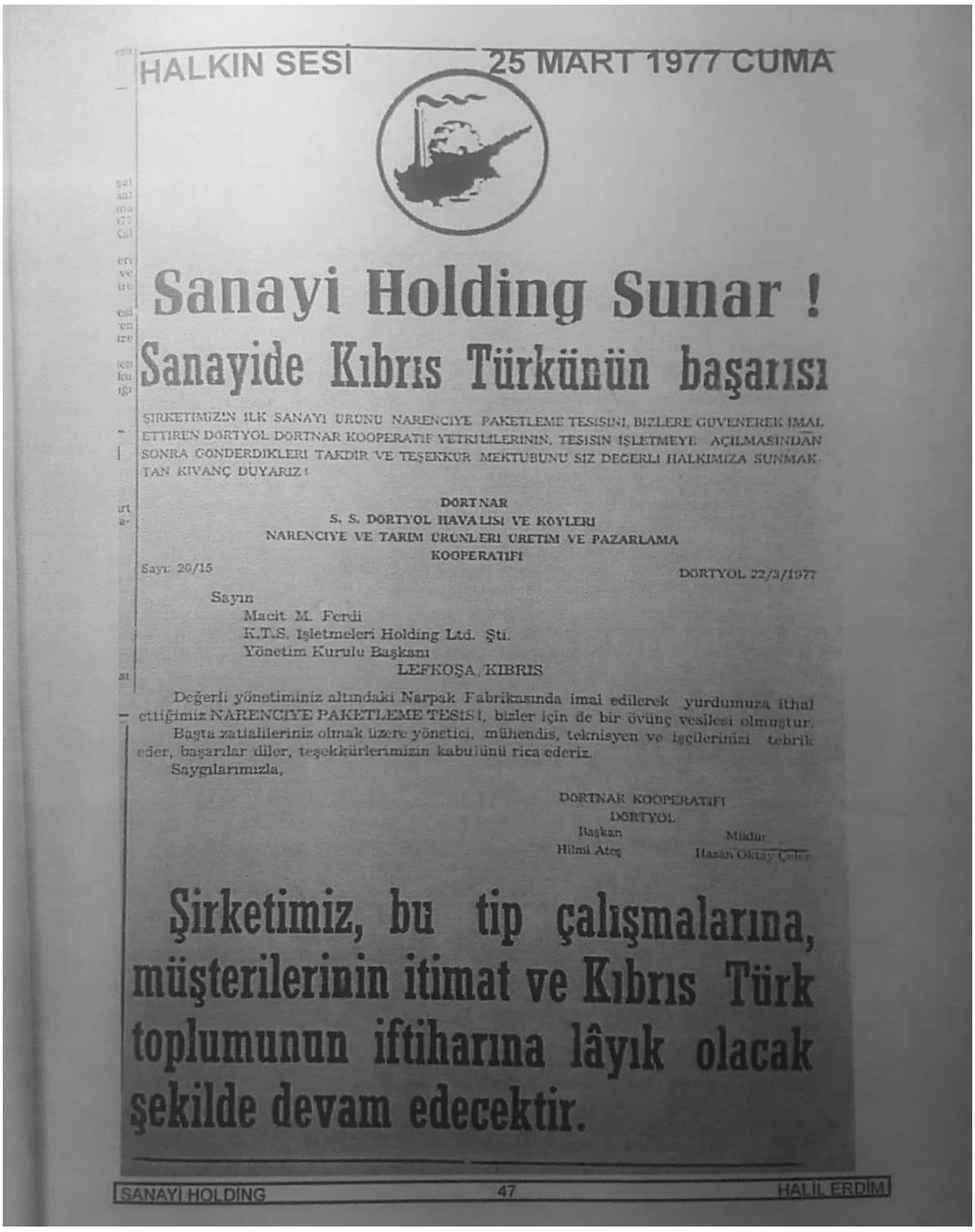


Figure 3.33: Workers with Turning Machines (Erdim, 2014)



HALKIN SESİ 25 MART 1977 CUMA

Sanayi Holding Sunar !

Sanayide Kıbrıs Türkünün başarısı

ŞİRKETİMİZİN İLK SANAYİ ÜRÜNÜ NARENCİYE PAKETLEME TESİSİNİ, BİZLERE GÜVENEREK İMAL ETTİREN DÖRTYOL DÖRTNAR KOOPERATİF YETKİLİLERİNİN, TESİSİN İŞLETMEYE AÇILMASINDAN SONRA GÖNDERDİKLERİ TAKDİR VE TEŞEKKÜR MEKTUBUNU SİZ DEĞERLİ HALKIMIZA SUNMAKTAN KIVANÇ DUYARIZ!

DÖRTNAR
S. S. DÖRTYOL HAVALİSİ VE KÖYLERİ
NARENCİYE VE TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ ÜRETİM VE PAZARLAMA
KOOPERATİFİ

Sayı: 20/15 DÖRTYOL 22/3/1977

Sayın
Macit M. Ferdi
K.T.S. İşletmeleri Holding Ltd. Şti.
Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı
LEFKOŞA/KIBRIS

Değerli yönetiminiz altındaki Narpak Fabrikasında imal edilerek yurdumuza ithal ettiğimiz NARENCİYE PAKETLEME TESİSİ, bizler için de bir övünç vesilesi olmuştur.
Başta zatialileriniz olmak üzere yönetici, mühendis, teknisyen ve işçilerinizi tebrik eder, başarılar diler, teşekkürlerimizin kabulünü rica ederiz.
Saygılarımızla,

DÖRTNAR KOOPERATİFİ
DÖRTYOL
Başkan Hilmi Ateş
Müdür Hasan Oktay Çeler

Şirketimiz, bu tip çalışmalarına, müşterilerinin itimat ve Kıbrıs Türk toplumunun iftiharına lâyık olacak şekilde devam edecektir.

SANAYİ HOLDİNG 47 HALİL ERDİM

Figure 3.34: Halkın Sesi Newspaper Announcement (Erdim, 2014)

During the field survey, product information labels shown in the table below were found on the interior walls of the factory. Additionally, original machinery drawings drawn on behalf of Sanayi Holding were found at the administration building.

Table 3.4: Product Information Labels (Author)

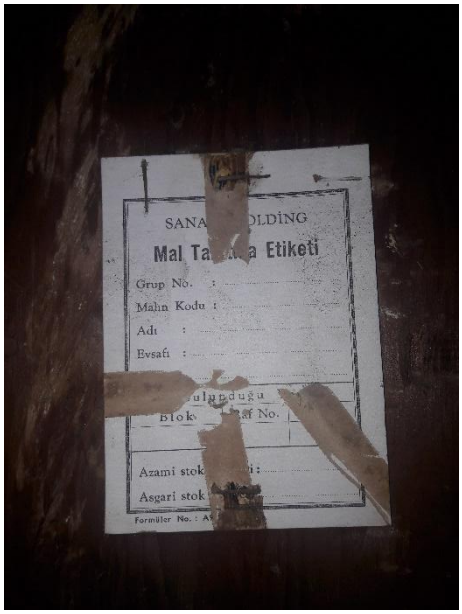
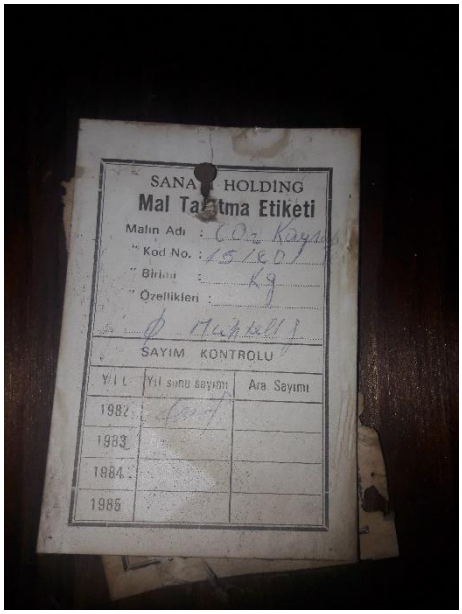
	
	

Figure 3.35: Door Label Belonging to Sanayi Holding Era (Author)

Figure 3.36: Technical Drawings Cabinet (Author)

Figure 3.37: Old Drawings Cabinet (Author)

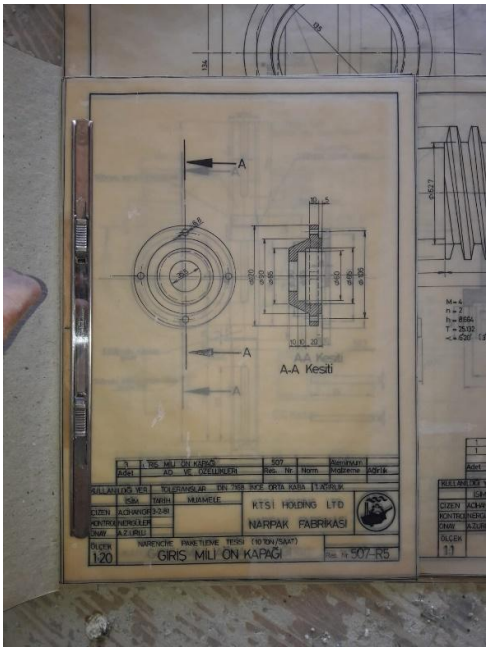


Figure 3.38: Example of Technical Drawing (Author)

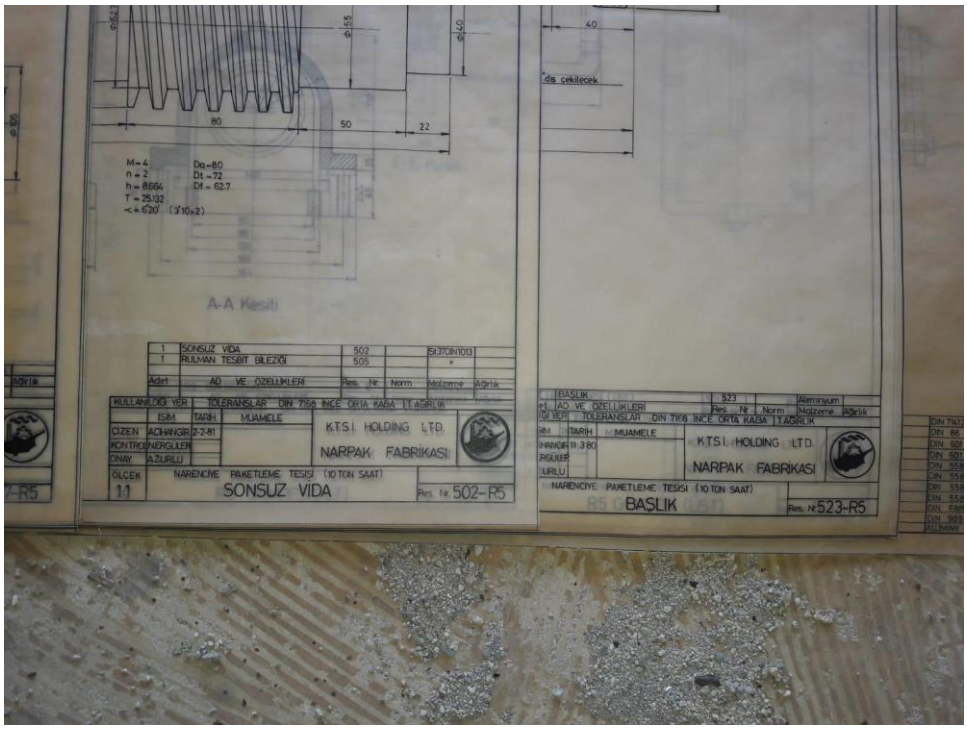


Figure 3.39: Example of Technical Drawing Legends (Author)

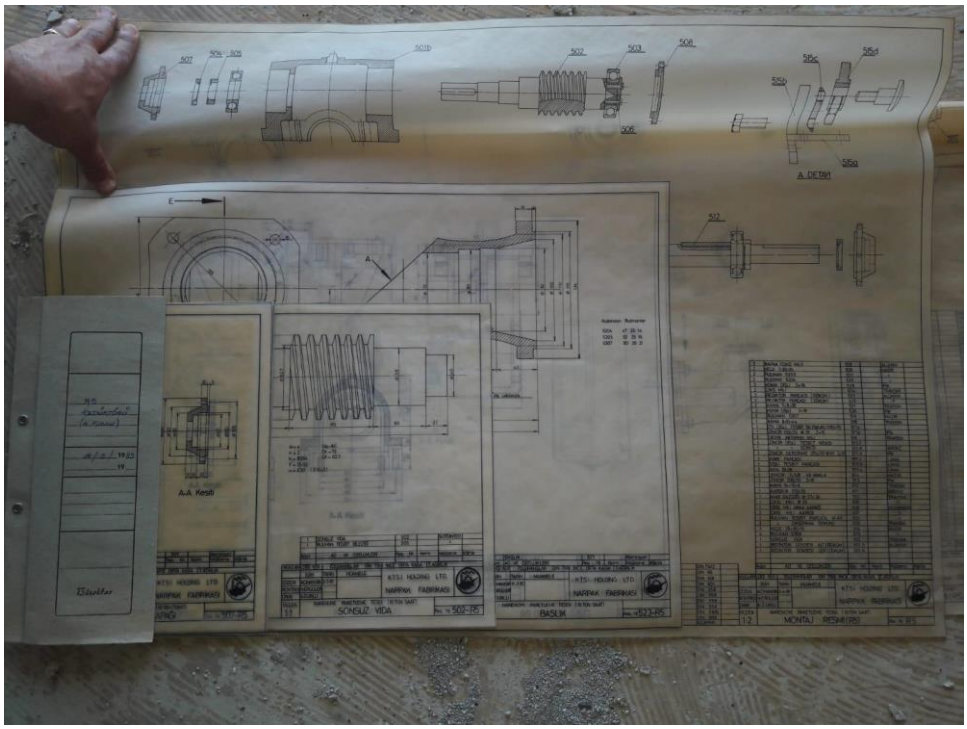


Figure 3.40: Example of Technical Drawing Set (Author)

Besides those valuable drawings and traces of Sanayi Holding period, some folders belonged to the company were also found out in a poor condition inside the cabinets located in WCs of the factory building.

Figure 3.41: Folders of Sanayi Holding (Author)

Since Narpak Factory was not Turkish property, it was assigned to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy on 6/8/1986 with a decision number of E(K-1)723-86 within the scope of Organised Industrial Zone Law (23/1977) with other Greek properties nearby (Appendix A). In 1988, the complex ended its production due to economic problems. Although the company was closed off in 1998, the Narpak factory complex was one of the factories which were privatised early. Similarly to other factories of Sanayi Holding, existing equipment used and some staff of the complex continued to work thereafter privatisation.

3.2.3 Eastern Mediterranean University Period

After the closure of the Narpak Factory due to economic problems in 1988, the complex was allocated to Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU) due to the Council of Ministers' decision on 2/3/1988, with decision number of E(K-2)238-88. According to the new decision, parcel of Narpak Factory (137/1) was excluded from the scope of the decision, dated 6/8/1986, No: E(K-1)723-86 of Council of Ministers and assigned to EMU to make products to public and to continue repair and maintenance of citrus fruit packaging factory machinery (Appendix A).

Sanayi Holding was shut down completely in 1998, and many factories with machines and equipment were privatized before this date. Therefore, the council of EMU was also aspired to own Kurtuluş Sponge and Plastube Factories which are located within its campus boundaries pledged to give Narpak Factory back to Sanayi Holding. This proposal of EMU was approved officially on 25/8/1997 with a decision number of E-1395-97 by the Ministry of Economy (Appendix A).

Later on, the parcel of Narpak Factory and some neighbour parcels were assigned to control and administration of Ministry of Education and Culture on 19/4/2006 with a decision number of S-987-2006. (Appendix A) However, the complex was operated between 1988 and 2008 as a workshop until the next decision. During this period, some small-scale interventions were made inside of the factory and ground floor of administration buildings. For instance, wooden partition walls were added to divide painting rooms in the factory and new brick walls were built up to enclose semi-open areas under offices.

However, one of the biggest interventions is the addition of a new steel frame storage building next to the older steel frame building on the north corner of the site (Figure 3.44). Thus, the total number of buildings increased to seven by a new structure.

Figure 3.42: Wooden Partition Walls Inside Factory (Author)

Figure 3.43: Brick Wall Additions on Ground Floor of Offices (Author)

Figure 3.44: New Steel Frame Building (Author)

From the field survey findings, it was noted that the factory building and administration building were actively used as many documents and furniture were left behind by previous users.

Figure 3.45: Office with Documents (Author)

Figure 3.46: Books and Art Materials Inside Building (Author)

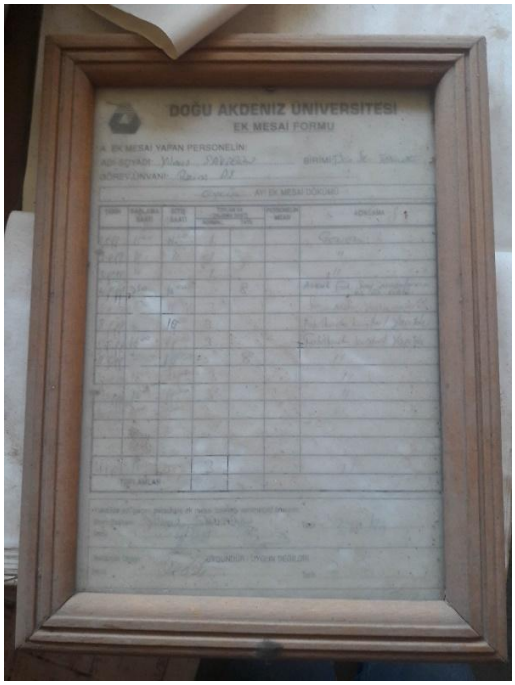


Figure 3.47: EMU Overtime Form Example (Author)

Figure 3.48: Variety of Course Books (Author)

3.2.4 Famagusta Municipality Period

According to the decision number S(K-II) 1650-2008 approved on 6/8/2008 by the Ministry of Interior, the parcels with buildings of Narpak Factory were assigned to use of Famagusta Municipality after the Ministry of Education and Culture, under control and administration of the Ministry of Interior. It was stated that public welfare is the main reason for this new administration, hence the parcels will be continued to be owned by the government (Appendix A).

Since 2008, the complex is managed and used by Famagusta Municipality and is still called as *Narpak Factory* by people. After EMU has left the factory complex, it is both functioning as storage for municipality materials and a tree nursery for a variety of trees such as pine, cypress, palm and some cactus production which are used for landscape design for urban projects in Famagusta (Table 3.5). Currently, the fenced area of the complex is under the protection of 7/24 working security men from a private company, on behalf of Famagusta Municipality. The security building is used as an office and storage. Henceforth, entrance to visitors is not allowed except for the people who can get special permission from the municipality.

Figure 3.49: Site Entrance and Security Building (Author)

Table 3.5: Plant Production Examples (Author)

The number and architectural features of seven buildings remained the same until the first field survey held in August 2020. Lately, serious interventions by Famagusta Municipality for adaptive reuse of the administration building as an office for municipality staff were observed.

In the first phase, unqualified brick wall additions on the ground floor from previous users as well as the garage attached to the wall of the service room were demolished in October 2020. Unfortunately, this intervention caused the collapse of an exterior wall of the service room on the north façade, which had a serious crack beforehand. In addition, wild trees around the buildings were cut down and unused materials located next to the building were put away (Table 3.5).

In the second phase, more serious and irreversible interventions to the administration building were realized in January 2021 which include partial demolition of exterior and some interior walls, removal of the majority of original doors and windows, removal of all floor and wall covers, removal of staircase details, removal of fixed furniture, removal of suspended ceiling, HVAC system and drainage pipes. Additionally, the south garden wall partially collapsed due to wrong interventions in the garden. (Tables 3.6 and 3.7).

Table 3.6: Phase 1 Interventions (Author)

Table 3.7: Phase 2 Exterior Interventions (Author)

Table 3.8: Phase 2 Interior Interventions (Author)

3.3 Architectural Characteristics of the Buildings

The field survey was carried out in August 2020. During the investigation, interior and exterior photographs of all the buildings and open areas were taken. To analyse each building, sketches were prepared and detailed measurements were taken by using necessary measuring equipment. Moreover, the exterior level measurements in open areas were conducted with levelling instrument. Due to unexpected interventions realized by Famagusta Municipality, two more site visits were conducted again to photograph the updates in November 2020 and May 2021 respectively.

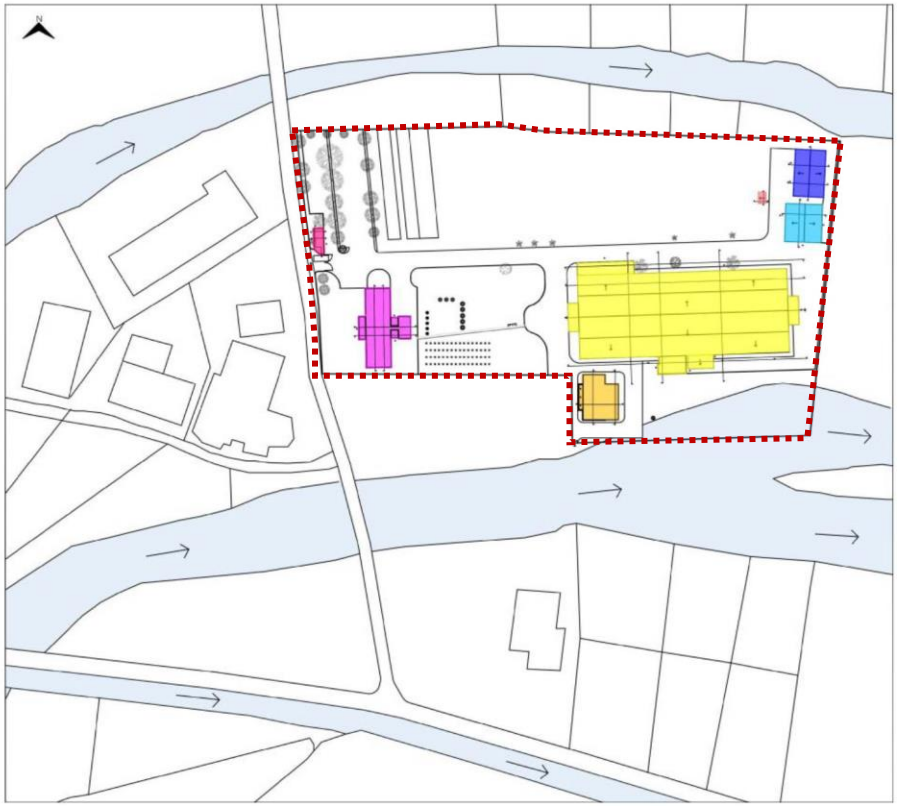
In the study area, a total of seven buildings were determined with six different functions. Each building has been designated referring to its functions and coded according to its sizes in descending order. For instance, ‘’B01 – Factory Building’’ is the first and largest structure in the list.

After transferring sketches into digital drawings by using AutoCAD, seven inventory sheets were prepared including plans, a few photographs and information about construction date, category, original and current functions, number of stories, building height, construction technique, finishing materials, structural condition and interventions (Appendix B). Subsequently, a complete set of drawings consisting of floor plans, sections and elevations, interior and exterior photos were prepared (Appendix C).

According to the information gained during the field survey, archive research, Nicosia Land Registry maps and interview with security staff; detailed analysis in building scale and site scale was prepared.

Table 3.9: Key Map of Buildings (Author)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY – FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE - MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER - CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX



KEY PLAN

BUILDINGS

- B01 - Factory
- B02 - Administration
- B03 - Refectory
- B04 - Double Storage
- B05 - Single Storage
- B06 - Security
- B07 - Restroom

Site Boundary

0 50 M 100 M

DRAWN AND PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR. EGE ULUCA TÜMER

3.3.1 B01 – Factory Building

The factory building is a single-story building block and is located southeast of the site opposite to administration building. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and the designer is unknown. Originally, the building was used for production area as well as control unit but it is abandoned today. It is the largest and highest structure within the complex.

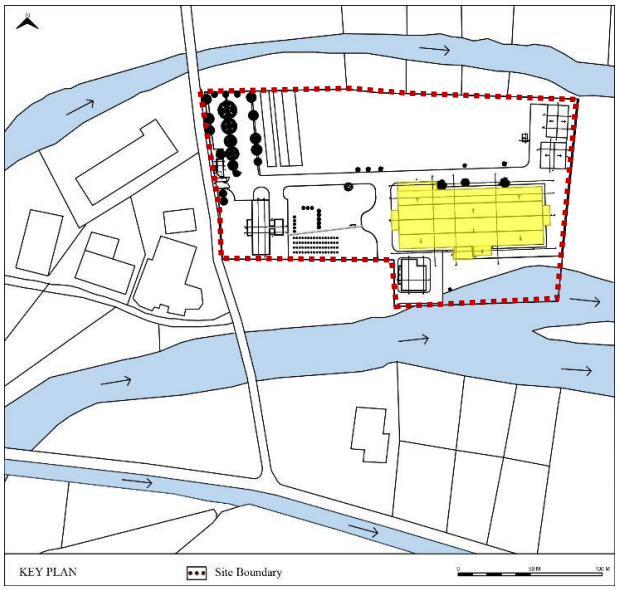


Figure 3.50: Location of Factory Building (Author)

Figure 3.51: West Facade of Factory Building (Author)

The building block has a rectangular form lying along with east-west directions with dimensions of 40x100 meters. The building has a mixture of reinforced concrete frame systems and steel truss systems for the roof. The structure system relies on a grid system of 8x8 meters to form the interior divisions.

Figure 3.52: Structure System of Factory Building (Author)

Figure 3.53: Grid System (Author)

On the other hand, there is another single-story office block attached to the north façade with the same construction type. Contrary to this, a single-story storage room is attached to the south façade of the main block. Both of these units have a shed roof type whereas the factory has a clerestory roof.

Figure 3.54: Office Block on North Facade (Author)

Figure 3.55: Storage Block on South Facade (Author)

For all blocks, interior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 10 cm. Also, wooden partition walls are found at the factory and office block. Only in WC 15x15 cm, ceramic tiles are used to cover up walls. In some units such as control rooms, a mixture of glass and brick walls was used as a division to allow easier communication. Similarly, exterior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 25 cm for the factory and 20 cm for the office except for the storage room which is covered by wooden panels.

Figure 3.56: Brick Masonry Walls (Author)

Figure 3.57: Wooden Partition Panels (Author)

Figure 3.58: Ceramic Tiles in Restrooms (Author)

Figure 3.59: Transparent Control Unit (Author)

In all blocks, the ground is the only concrete slab. In terms of structural condition, all buildings are in good condition but most of the materials such as glass, plaster and paint need immediate repair.

A plan scheme is symmetrical in the main factory building. There are many access doors to the factory but only two main gates are located at east and west facades which are covered by a special eave. For the rest, there is another various size of gates from north and south directions as well. To access the office block, either the exterior north gate or the interior gates opening up to the workshops can be used. For the additional storage room, both interior and exterior access is possible.

Figure 3.60: East Entrance (Author)

Figure 3.61: Side Entrance (Author)

Special columns have been used to define east and west main entrances with a reinforced concrete curvy eave. For all facades, ribbon windows were used continuously to allow daylight for the interior as well as giving a character and creating unity as a whole. On the other hand, various sizes and types of windows were used at facades of other blocks depending on the functions. Especially, additional storage building is incompatible with the rest of the buildings through material and design.
Even though the interior is a huge single space, the grid system is used for the division of sub-spaces to create workshops, storage, offices and restroom.

Thus, overall there are sixteen rooms under the main roof. Moreover, there are seven rooms attached to the corridor which connects the main factory and office building in between.

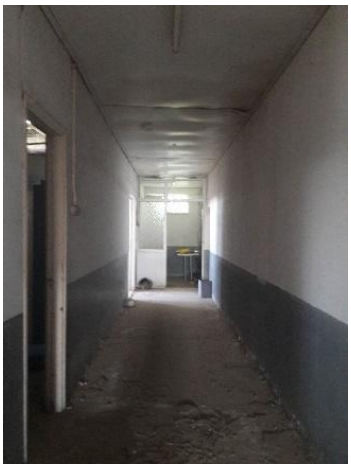


Figure 3.62: Corridor in Office Block (Author)

Figure 3.63: Door Opening Inside Factory (Author)

About plan organization, the factory is simply divided into four sections; repeating units of workshops aligned on the north side, later additions of workshops aligned in the south-east corner, restrooms for workers and officers and the main production area in the middle with a small control unit in the south side.

Figure 3.64: Workshop Example on North Wing (Author)

Figure 3.65: Workshop Example on South Wing (Author)

3.3.2 B02 – Administration Building

The administration building is a two-storey building block and located southwest of the site. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and the designer is unknown.

Originally, it was the administrative unit of the factory including offices, a kitchen and a dining hall but currently it is abandoned and under demolishing process.

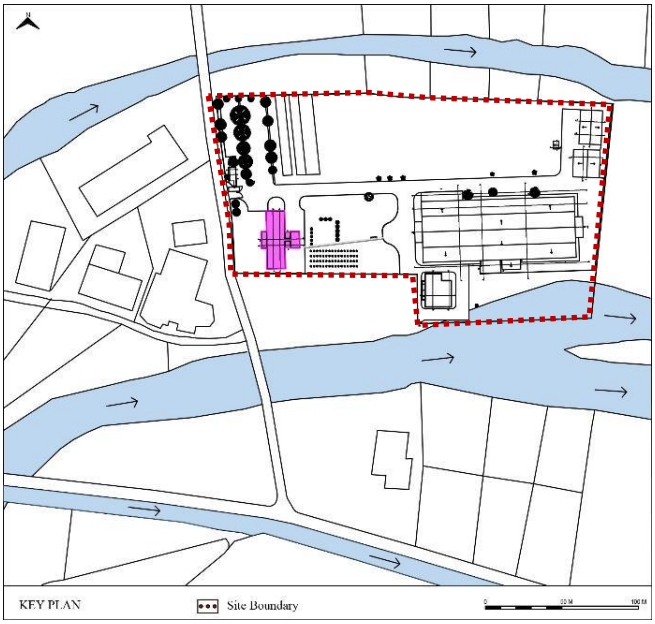


Figure 3.66: Location of Administration Building (Author)

Figure 3.67: Main Entrance of Administration Building (Author)

The building block has a T-shape form lying along with north-south-east directions. Also, the single-story eave is covering the main entrance of the building in the west direction. The building has a reinforced concrete frame system and walls are made up of brick masonry.

Figure 3.68: Entrance Eave (Author)

Figure 3.69: RC Frame System (Author)

Interior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 10 cm. Also, wooden and aluminium partition walls are found at the sides of the entrance. In addition, wooden panels were added on walls for staff offices. Only in all WC and kitchen, 15x15 cm tiles are used to cover up walls. Similarly, exterior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 20 cm. On the other hand, the north exterior wall of the kitchen service room has fallen so it requires immediate repair.

Figure 3.70: Wooden Partition Walls (Author)

Figure 3.71: Ceramic Tiles in Kitchen (Author)

Floor slabs are built in reinforced concrete with a thickness of 15 cm. On the ground floor, terraces and rooms are covered with 30x30 cm ceramic tiles. On the first floor, rooms and terraces are covered with 30x30 cm ceramic marble while some office rooms have lost the original covering material.

Figure 3.72: Lost Original Floor Covers (Author)

Figure 3.73: Lost Original Floor Covers (Author)

On the first floor, all the rooms except WC have a suspended ceiling with a height of 110 cm to cover the mechanical system. However, most of the panels have fallen and missing leaving behind the steel frame especially in the gallery, corridor and staff rooms. In terms of structural and material condition, the administration building is in good condition except only the missing wall found in the kitchen on the north façade.

Figure 3.74: Collapsed Suspended Ceiling (Author)

Figure 3.75: HVAC Pipe Example (Author)

As mentioned above, the main access to the interior is from the west side terrace. On the ground floor, there is a total of nine rooms. Since the plan scheme is symmetrical, the two-winged staircase is located in the middle of the entrance hall where the information room and storage is located on the south and the meeting room is located on the north side.

Figure 3.76: Double Wing Staircase (Author)

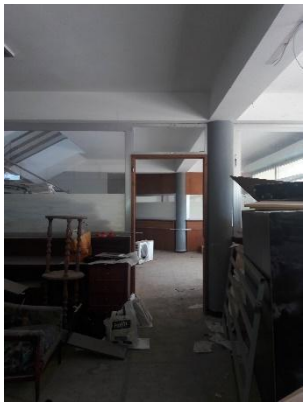


Figure 3.77: Meeting Room (Author)

Following the corridor, two WC, dining hall, kitchen and service rooms are located along the east and north sides. Furthermore, two other entrance doors are opening up to the kitchen and dining hall for service. Besides that, there is one storage room on the south side which is only accessible from the exterior door in the east direction.

On the first floor, there is a total of sixteen rooms, including one headmaster room, one research room, one archive, one meeting room, one manager room, seven staff rooms, two WC, one bathroom and one storage. In addition, two symmetric terraces are accessible only from the meeting room.

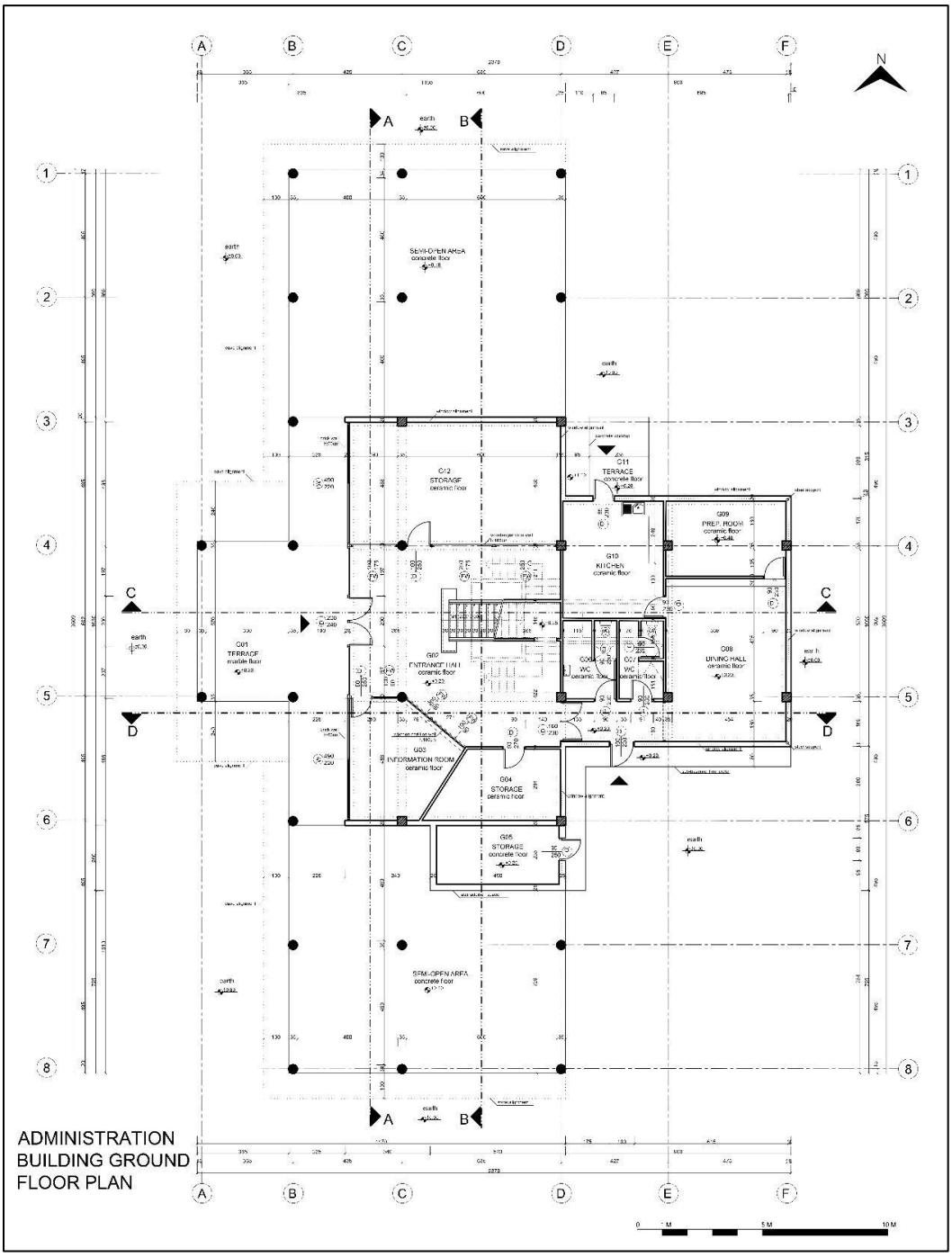


Figure 3.78: Ground Floor Plan (Author)

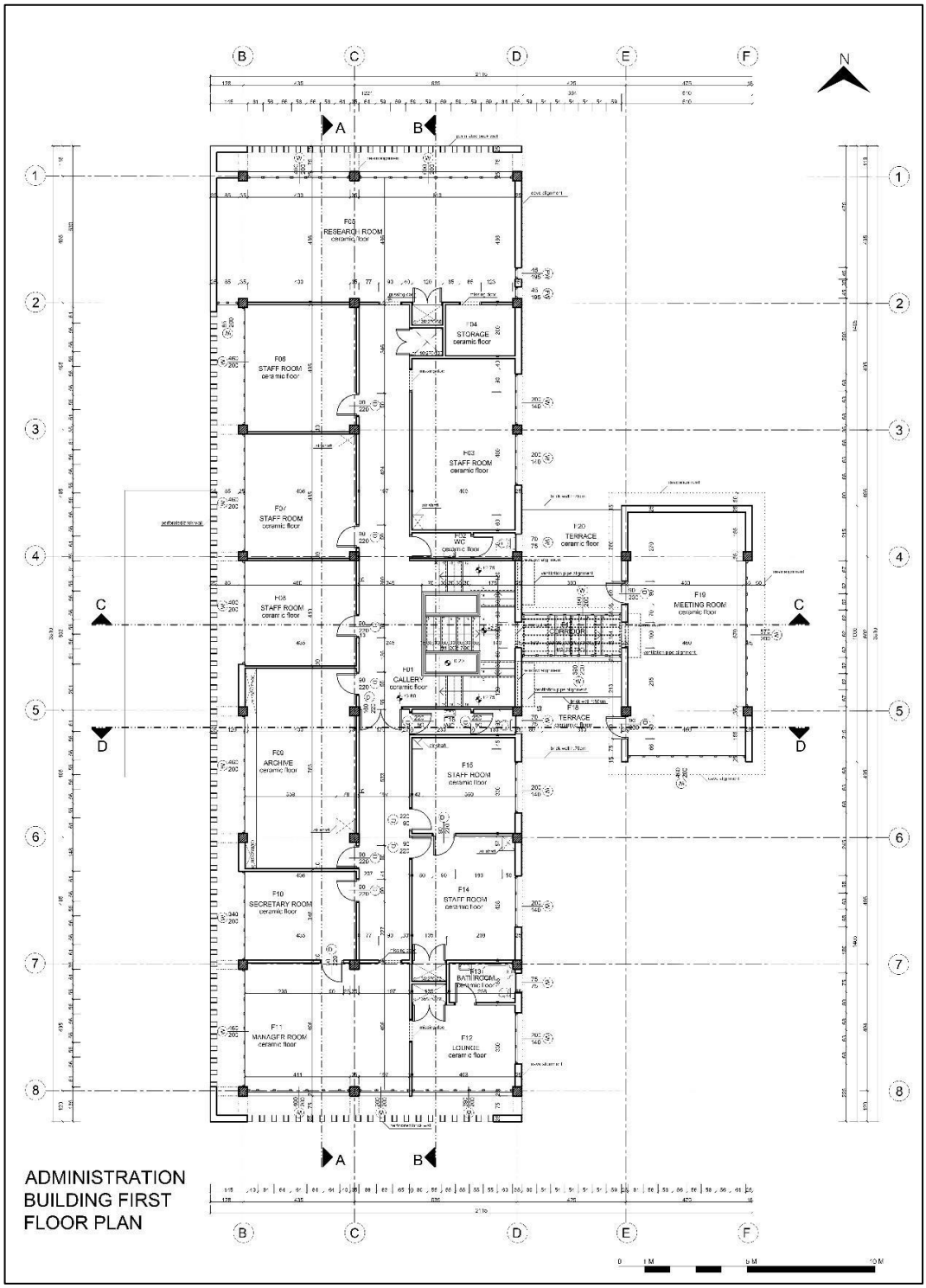


Figure 3.79: First Floor Plan (Author)

While the research room is on the north side, the manager's room is found the opposite of the corridor and both are the largest rooms within the building. On the other hand, staff rooms and archives are located along the west and east of the corridor and comparatively on a smaller scale. Two same sizes WC are located next to the staircase while the en-suite bathroom is found in the manager's room. One small size storage room is accessible only from the research room but there is also a built-in cupboard for folder storage to get access from the corridor.

The two-winged staircase opens up to a gallery and all the rooms are connected via the corridor along the north-south axis. On contrary, the second straight staircase leads to the meeting room located on the east side.

Figure 3.80: Gallery on First Floor (Author)

Figure 3.81: Staircase Leading to Meeting Room (Author)

The ground floor is partially lifted up by using the special-shaped reinforced concrete pillars. For the west façade on the ground floor, full-size windows were used to allow daylight and provide more transparency. For the north, south and east facades on the ground floor, walls are high up to 80 cm and ribbon windows were used at upper levels which surrounds all of the building.

Figure 3.82: Meeting Room Openings (Author)

Figure 3.83: Manager Room Openings (Author)

The north, south and west facades on the first floor have a special double-façade made up of brick masonry where the exterior wall acts as a shading element for the interior functions. For the interior walls, a mixture of fixed and casement windows were used in all rooms. On the other hand, various sizes and types of windows were used at the east facade depending on the functions.

Figure 3.84: Double Façade (Author)

Figure 3.85: East Façade (Author)

3.3.3 B03 – Refectory Building

Refectory building is a single storey building block and is located on the south of the site next to the factory building. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and

the designer is unknown. Originally, it has functioned as a kitchen and a dining hall for workers but currently it is abandoned and partially used as a storage by owners.

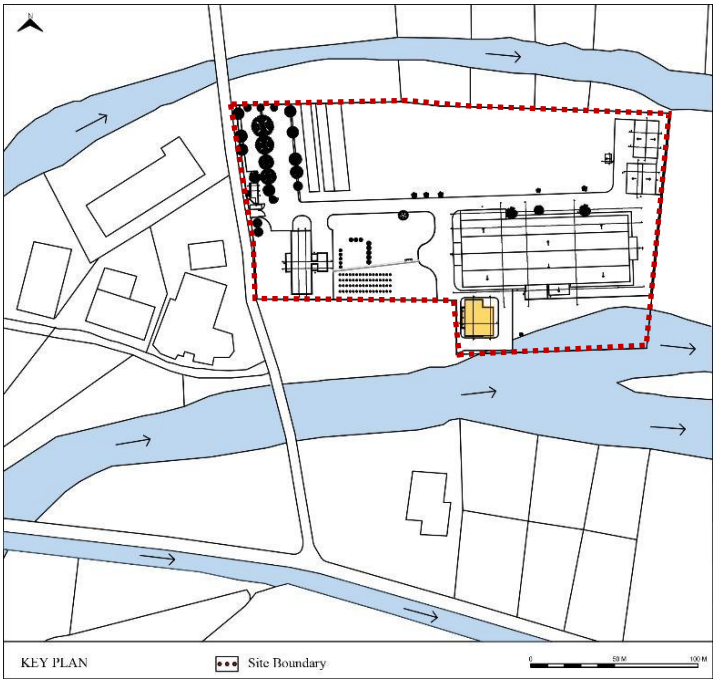


Figure 3.86: Location of Refectory Building (Author)

Figure 3.87: Main Entrance of Refectory Building (Author)

The building block has a rectangular form lying along with north-south directions. The building has a reinforced concrete frame system and relies on a grid system.

Figure 3.88: Grid System (Author)

Figure 3.89: RC Frame System (Author)

Interior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 10 cm. Also, aluminium partition walls are found in the dining hall. Only in WC and kitchen, 15x15 cm tiles are used to cover up walls. Similarly, exterior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 20 cm. The ground is covered with 30x30 cm ceramic marble including terraces.

Figure 3.90: PVC Partition Wall (Author)

Figure 3.91: Ceramic Tiles in Kitchen (Author)

The plan scheme is simple and linear with few functions and divisions. There are three access doors to the refectory from the west façade in front of the elevated terrace and one service door which opens up from the kitchen in the south direction. For the

additional storage room, only exterior access is available from the balcony of the kitchen. Since the building is not very large, there are seven rooms in total including a meeting room, a dining hall, two WC, a kitchen and two storages. About plan organization, the largest space is reserved for a dining hall acting as an entrance hall at the same time. Located on the north side of it, another large meeting room is defined by an aluminium frame with a transparent material. From the dining hall, it is possible to access both WC and kitchen independently on the south side. From there, interior and exterior storages are accessible.

Differently from other main buildings, different eave styles have been used to define roofline and facades, especially in east and west directions, with reinforced concrete material. This simple touch of an elegant element added a modern character to the building like the eaves in the factory building.

However, similarly to other main building facades again ribbon windows were used continuously to allow daylight for the interior as well as giving a character and creating unity as a whole. On the other hand, different types of windows were used at east and south facades depending on the functions.

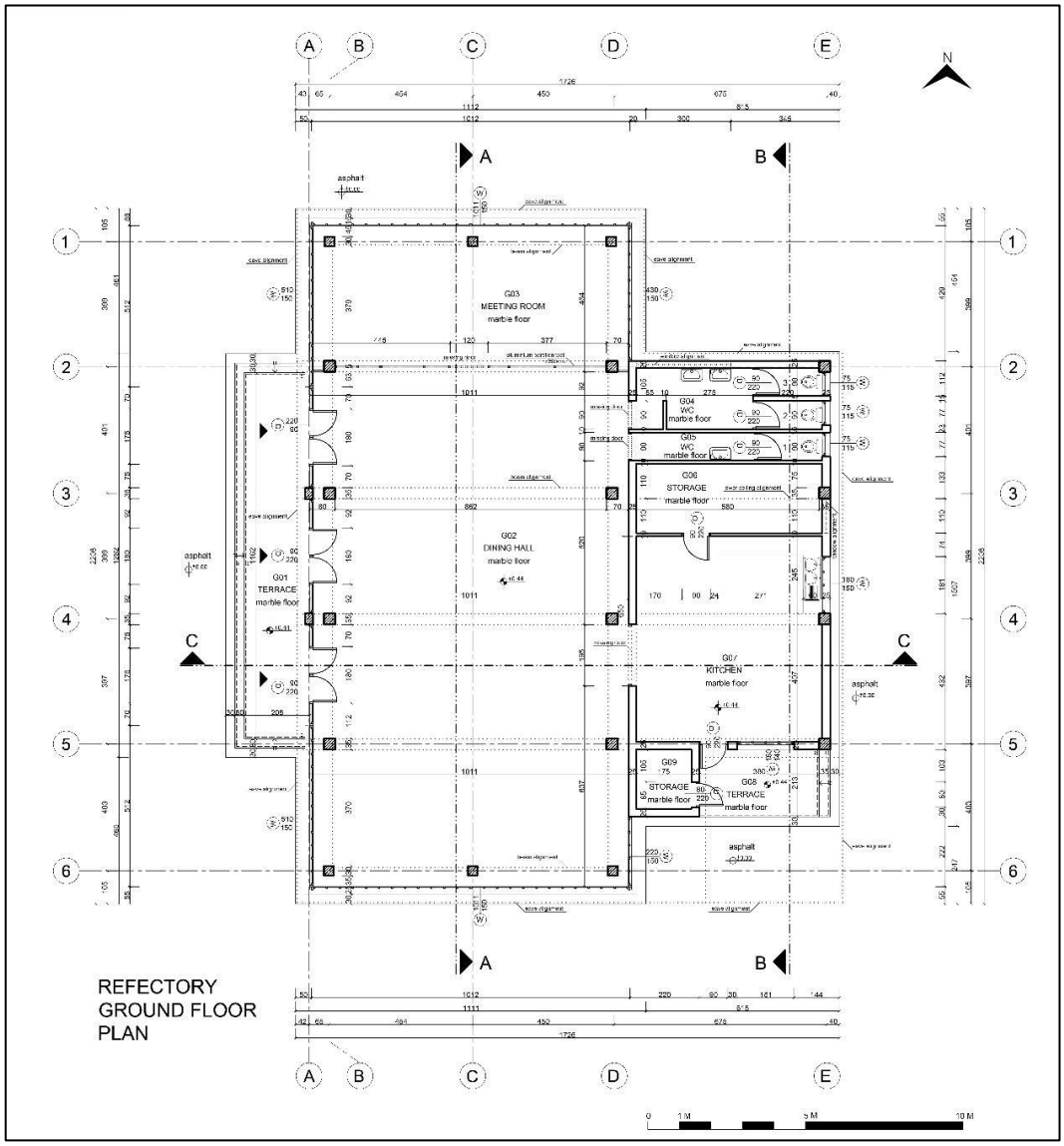


Figure 3.92: Ground Floor Plan (Author)

Figure 3.93: Curvy Eave Design (Author)

Figure 3.94: Ribbon Windows (Author)

3.3.4 B04 – Double Storage Building

The double storage building is a single storey building block and is located on the northeast of the site next to other storage buildings. The building was constructed in the early 2000s and the designer is unknown. The original and current use of the building is storage.

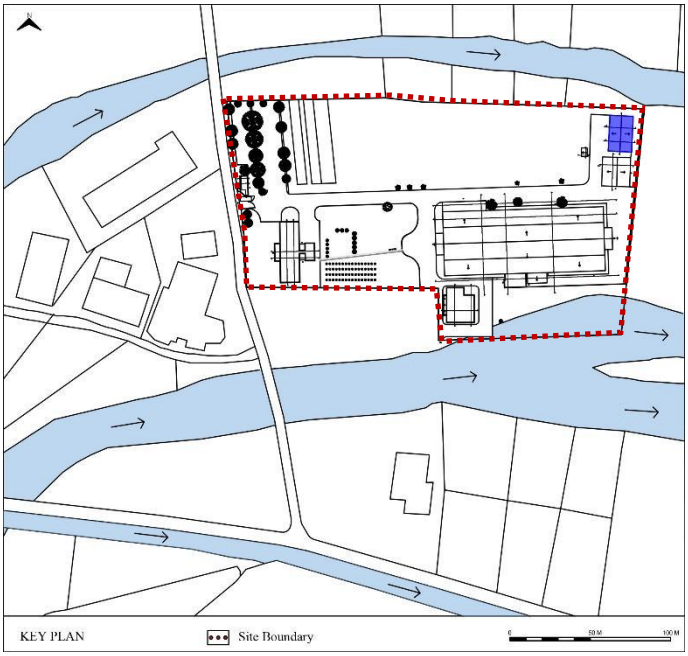


Figure 3.95: Location of Double Storage Building (Author)

Figure 3.96: Main Entrance to Double Storage Building (Author)

The building block has a rectangular form lying along with north-south directions with dimensions of 14x22meters. The building has a mixture of steel frame systems with a steel truss roof and a reinforced concrete raft foundation. The structure system relies on a grid system. For the roof gable type was used in this building along with north-south directions.

Differently from all other buildings, no brick masonry or glass has been used in both storage buildings. There is only one interior division in the middle of the building which is provided by corrugated metal. Similarly, exterior walls are made up of corrugated metal screwed on the steel bars and connected to the columns.

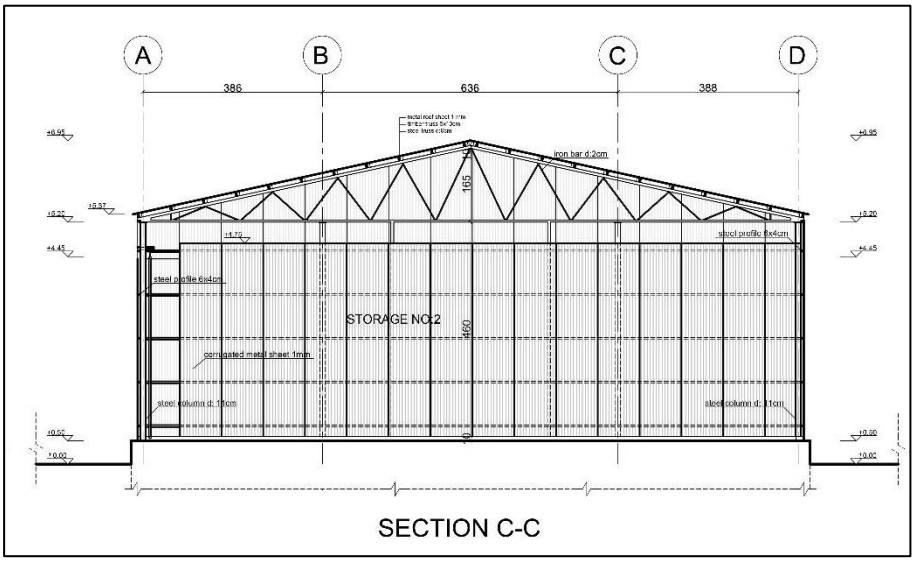


Figure 3.97: Section C-C (Author)

The ground is only a concrete slab. In terms of structural condition, the building is in good condition. The plan scheme is simple and linear with only one function. There are two different access doors to each storage from the west façade. Also, it is possible to pass through in-between spaces via the open passage. Overall, the plan scheme and façade organization of the building are conserved.

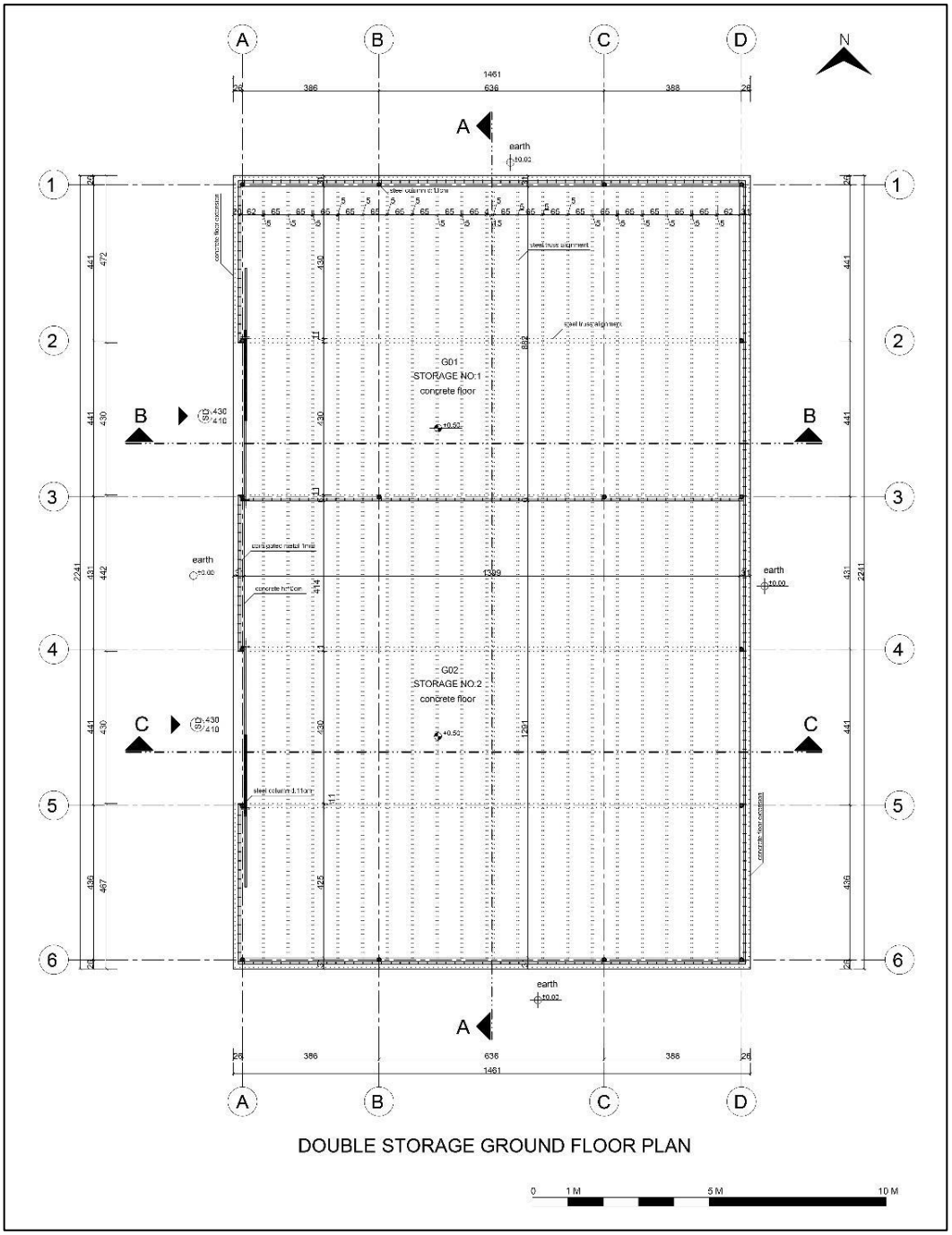


Figure 3.98: Ground Floor Plan (Author)

3.3.5 B05 – Single Storage Building

The single storage building is a single storey building block and is located on the northeast of the site next to another storage building. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and the designer is unknown. Originally, it was used as a workshop for nail production and carpentry but it is used as storage today.

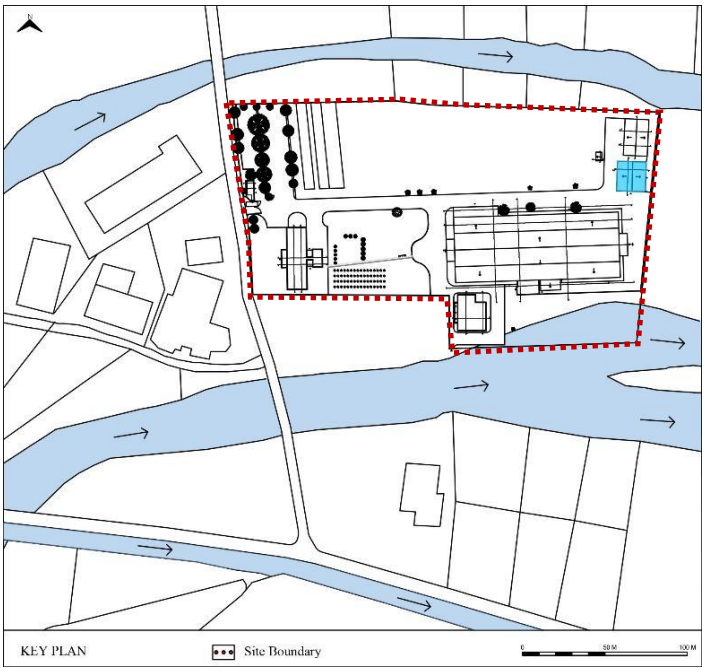


Figure 3.99: Location of Single Storage Building (Author)

Figure 3.100: Main Entrance to Single Storage Building (Author)

The building block has almost a square form with dimensions of 17x18 meters. The building has a mixture of steel frame systems with a steel truss roof and a reinforced concrete raft foundation. The structure system relies on a grid system. Like in other storage buildings, the gable roof was used in this building along with north-south directions.

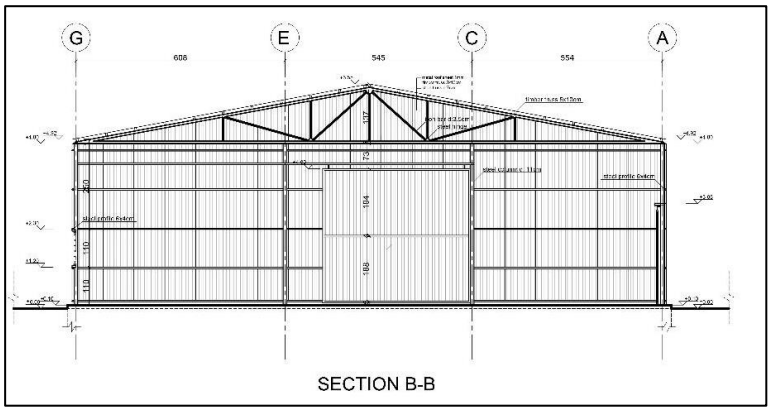


Figure 3.101: Section B-B (Author)

Differently from all other buildings, no brick masonry or glass has been used in both storage buildings. Instead, one huge space is obtained through the use of corrugated metal. The ground is only a concrete slab. In terms of structural condition, the building is in good condition.


Figure 3.102: Interior of Storage (Author)

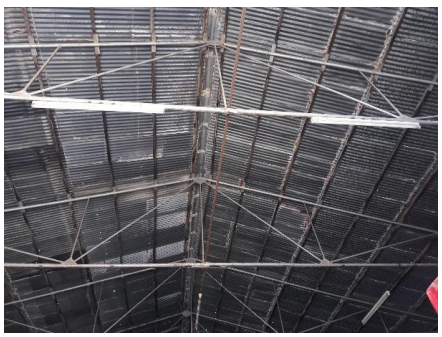


Figure 3.103: Steel Truss (Author)

The plan scheme is simple with only one function. There are three different access doors to the storage from the west, south and east façades. Overall, the plan scheme and façade organization of the building are conserved.

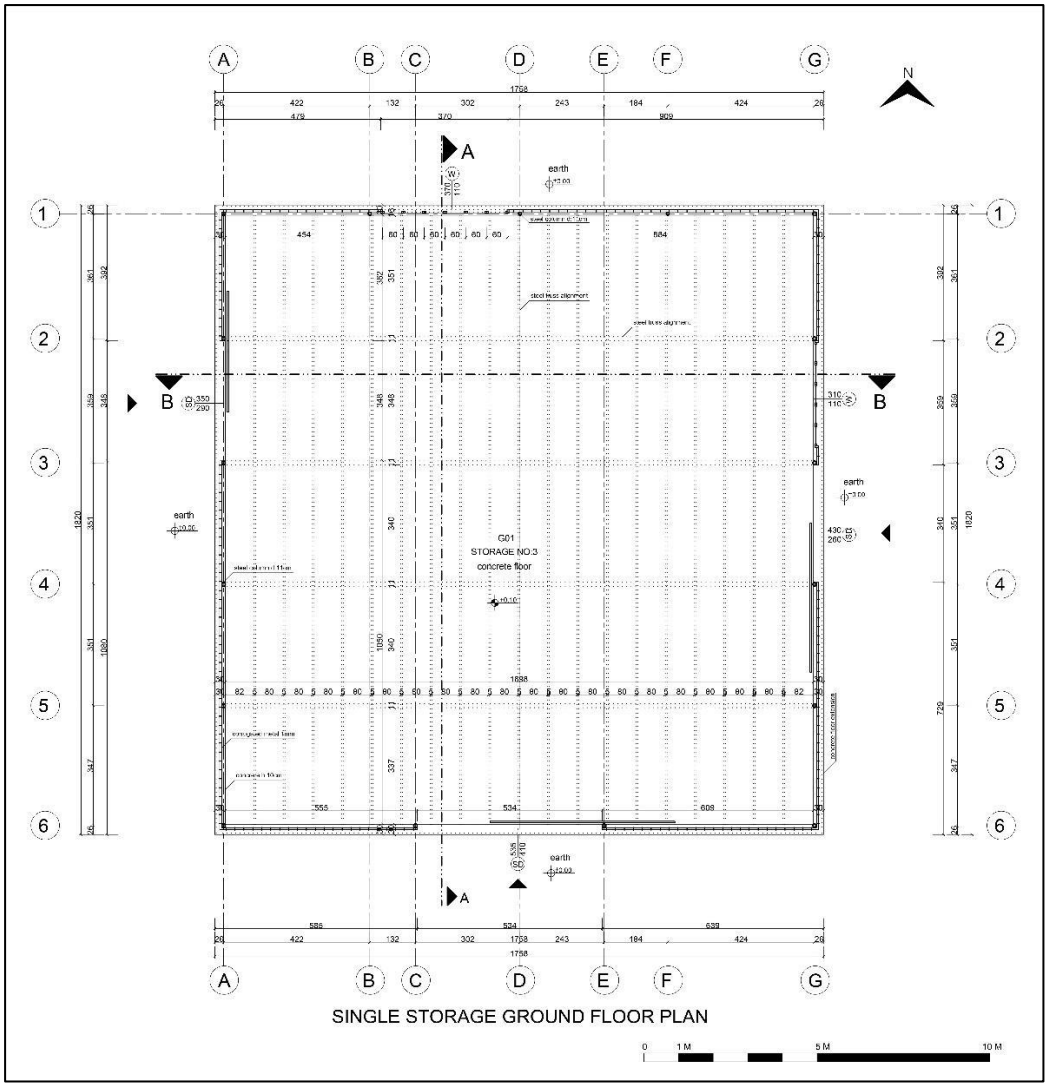


Figure 3.104: Ground Floor Plan (Author)

3.3.6 B06 – Security Building

Security building is a single storey building block and located on the west of the site next to the main entrance to the site. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and the designer is unknown. The original and current function of the building is an office and accommodation unit for security men.

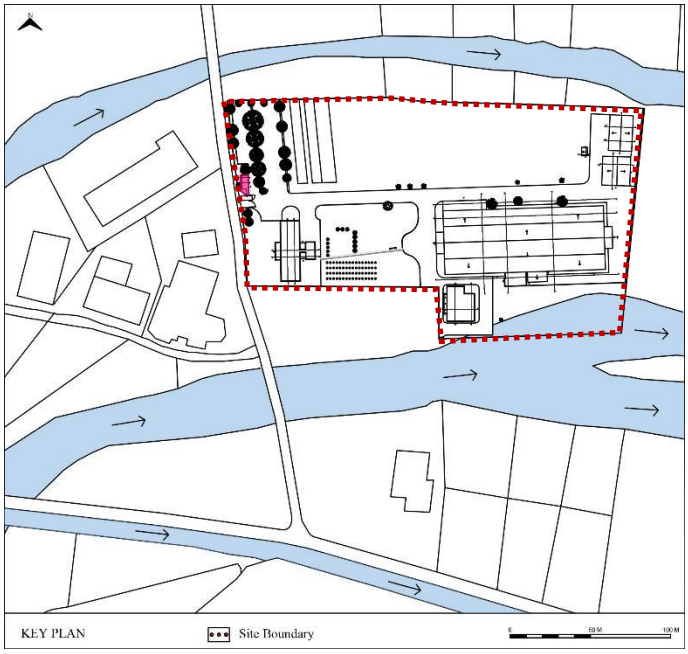


Figure 3.105: Location of Security Building (Author)

Figure 3.106: Side Entrance to Security Building (Author)

The building block has a mainly rectangular form lying along with north-south directions with a chamfered corner in the southwest direction. The building has a reinforced concrete frame system and relies on a grid system.

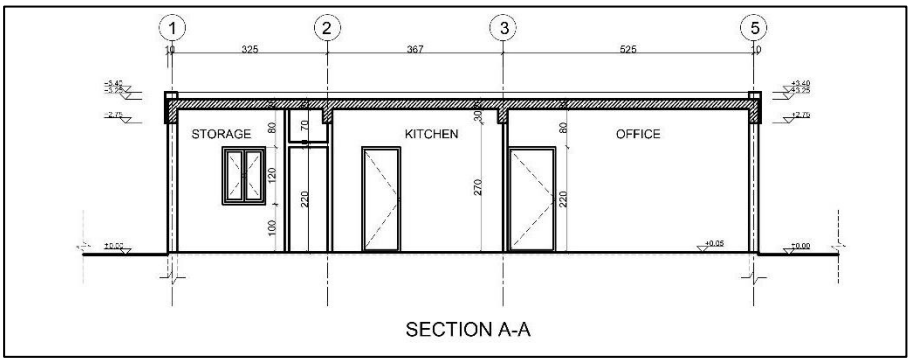


Figure 3.107: Section A-A (Author)

Interior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 10 cm. Only in WC and kitchen, 15x15 cm tiles are used to cover up walls. Similarly, exterior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 20 cm.

The ground is covered with 30x30 cm ceramic marble. In terms of structural condition, the building is in good condition but most of the materials such as wall tiles, plaster and paint need immediate repair.


Figure 3.108: WC (Author)


Figure 3.109: Loss of Ceramic Tiles in Kitchen (Author)

The plan scheme is simple and linear with few functions and divisions. There are three access doors to the security building from the west, south-west and east façades. The building was designed for the accommodation of the security man as it requires a 7/24 working schedule so that there are five rooms in total including entrance hall, kitchen, WC, bedroom and bathroom acting like a small house.

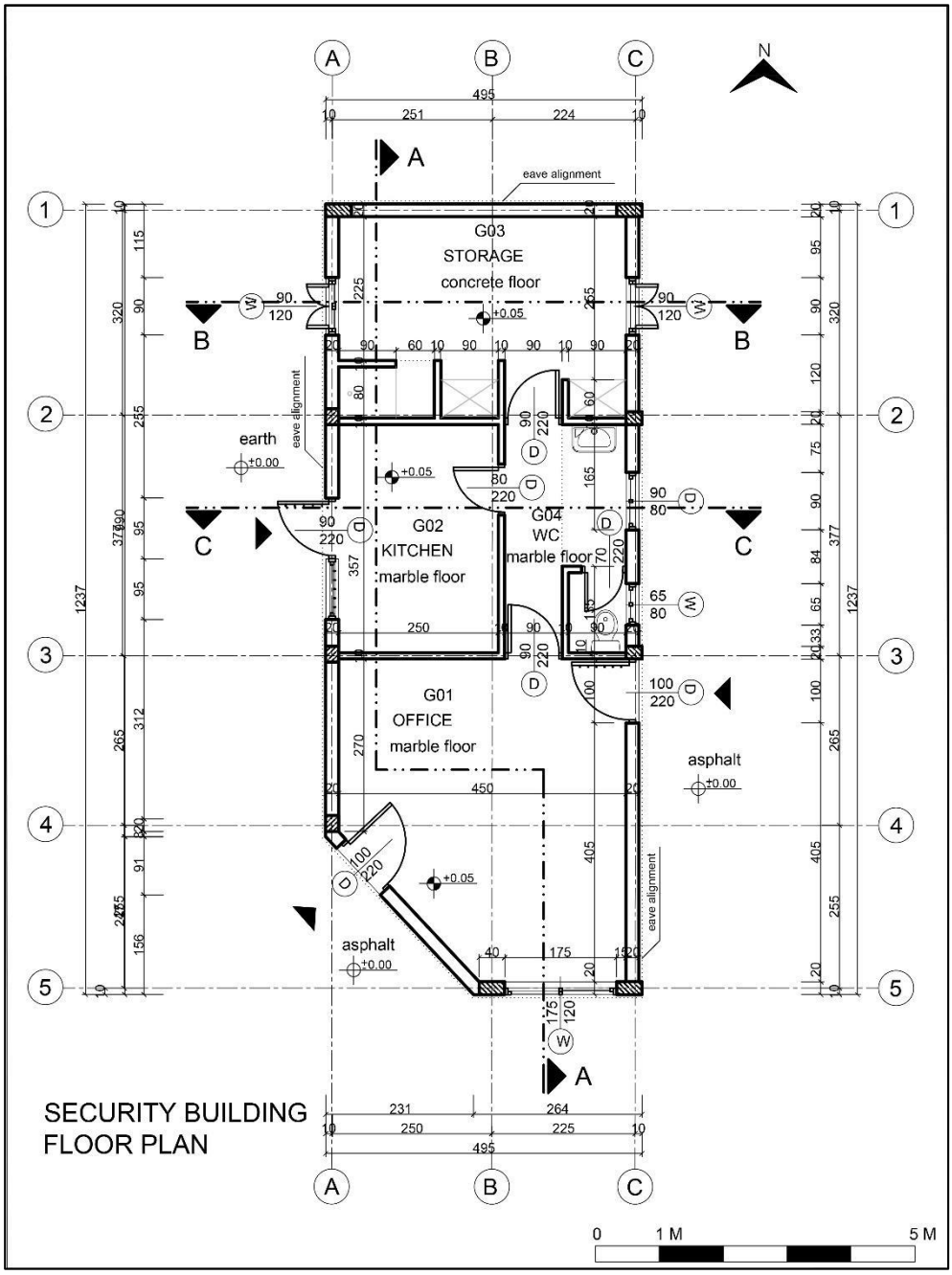


Figure 3.110: Ground Floor Plan (Author)

About plan organization, the entrance hall opens up to both the main road and to the site from different doors to allow control. Following up the corridor in the middle, kitchen in the west, WC in the east and en-suite bedroom in the north side is found. The kitchen has also another entrance door from the west direction. Depending on each function at interior different sizes and types of openings were used on facades.

Figure 3.111: Storage (Author)

Figure3.112: Office Area (Author)

Figure 3.113: Original Weighing Machine (Author)

Figure 3.114: Main Entrance Door (Author)

3.3.7 B07 – Restroom Building

The restroom building is a single storey building block and is located on the northeast of the site in front of the storage buildings. The building was constructed in the early 1970s and the designer is unknown. The original function was a restroom for workers and visitors but it is abandoned today.

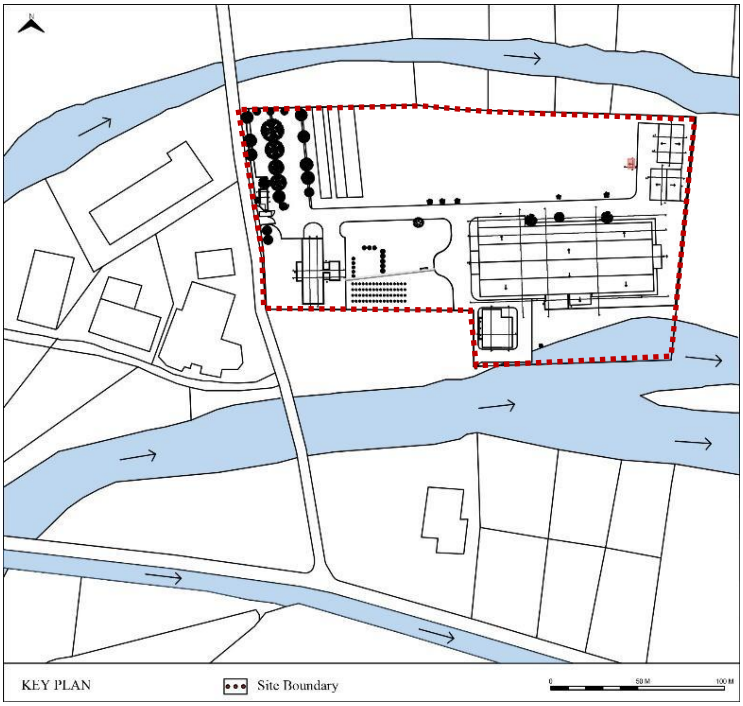


Figure 3.115: Location of Restroom Building (Author)


Figure 3.116: Main Entrance to Restroom Building (Author)

The building block has a rectangular form lying along with north-south directions with dimensions of 3.4 x 5.15 meters. The building has a brick masonry system for walls and a timber frame system for the roof.

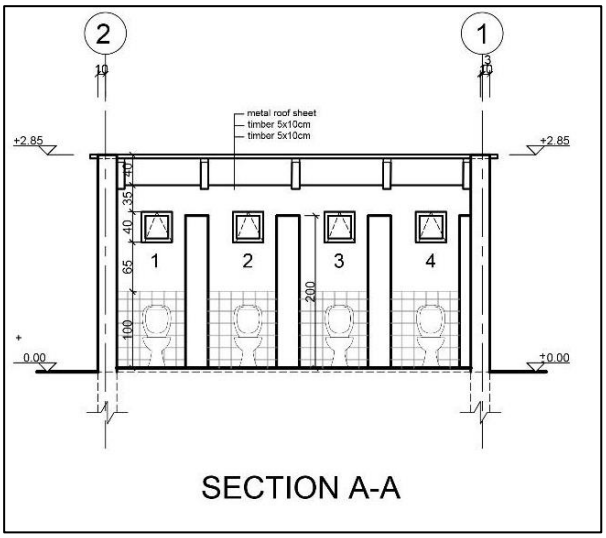


Figure 3.117: Section A-A (Author)

Interior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 10 cm. Up to 1 meter, 15x15 cm tiles are used to cover up walls as well as the wall behind the sinks in the corridor. Similarly, exterior walls are plastered brick masonry with a thickness of 20 cm. The ground is covered with 30x30 cm ceramic marble.


Figure 3.118: WC Interior (Author)


Figure 3.119: Washbasins Area (Author)

In terms of the structural condition, the building is in poor condition, especially the walls started to cracked seriously and separated on north and east facades at the corners.

Figure 3.120: Roof Damages (Author)

Figure 3.121: Wall Cracks (Author)

The plan scheme is simple and linear with a single function and divisions. There is only one access door to the restroom from the east façade. There are four WC next to each other opposite to entrance door and four sinks located in the corridor on the east side. For ventilation and daylight, few casement windows were used in each WC and one in the corridor.

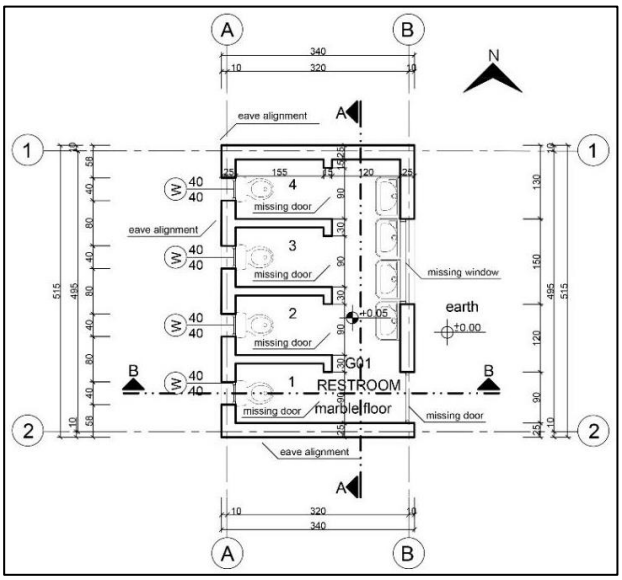


Figure 3.122: Floor Plan (Author)

3.4 General Evaluation of the Buildings

3.4.1 Structure System

As a result of the field survey, four different types of construction techniques of buildings were identified which are reinforced concrete (RC) frame system (3), steel frame system (2), the combination of RC frame and steel truss systems (1) and brick masonry system (1).

Firstly, three buildings have RC frame systems; administration (B02), refectory (B03) and security (B06) blocks. Common features include a grid system for columns between 4-6 meter span, concrete slabs with 15 cm thickness, exterior walls as brick masonry infill with 20 cm thickness, interior walls as brick masonry infill with 10 cm thickness and a flat roof. For all the buildings except (B06), different heights and styles of RC parapets, eaves and cantilevers are used depending on the usage and façade. Extraordinarily, special designs of RC round columns are found on the ground floor of the administration building where the first-floor mass is elevated over them. This typical column begins with a diameter of 35 cm and ends up with 45 cm from bottom to top.

Secondly, only two storage buildings (B04 – B05) have a steel frame system with a flat plate type of raft foundations. Similarly to former buildings, both have grid systems with a span of 3.5 – 6 meters. While a fink type steel truss for double storage (B04) roof is used, single storage (B05) roof is made of fan type steel truss. The use of 1 mm thickness corrugated metal sheets for walls with steel horizontal supports and roof covers with wooden rafters are the common characteristics of both buildings.

Thirdly, the factory building (B01) which is the largest and highest structure is a combination of RC frame and steel truss systems. The main rectangular mass has a grid system of 8-9 meter span whereas other smaller buildings attached to it has a 2-4 meter span of columns.

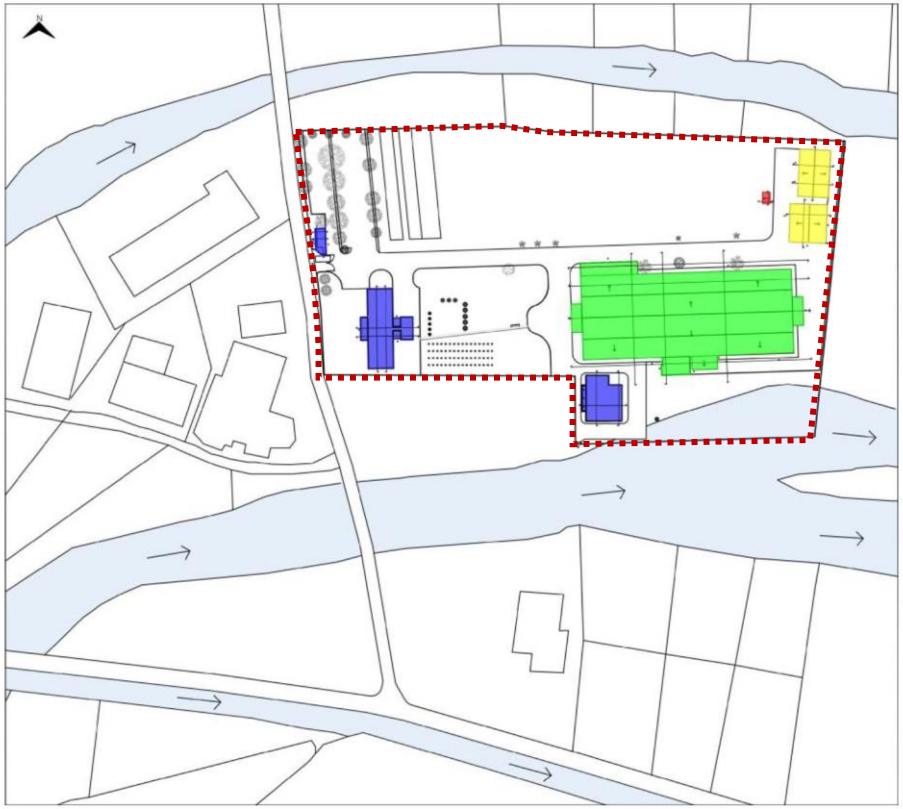
Exterior walls are brick masonry infill with a thickness of 25 cm (for main mass) and 20 cm (for others) whereas all interior brick masonry walls are 10 cm. In addition, wooden panels and plasterboards used for space divisions have a thickness of 2 cm. In contrary to storage buildings, a clerestory steel roof is used over the process hall to benefit from sunlight. Also, secondary steel trusses are used as a connection element in-between main trusses.

On the other hand, offices on the north façade and storage annexe the south façade have a shed roof made of steel trusses and wooden rafters, while restrooms and east-west entrances have flat roofs. Identically in the administration building (B02), the same columns used for the main entrances of the factory under the special design of curvy eaves.

Finally, the restroom building (B07) is made of a brick masonry system as is the smallest and basic structure within the site. It has 20 cm thickness for exterior and 10 cm thickness for interior walls. For the shed type roof, wooden rafters and corrugated metal sheets are used for covering.

Table 3.10: Structure System of Buildings (Author)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY – FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE - MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER - CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX



STRUCTURE SYSTEM

- RC Frame System
- Steel Frame System
- Combination of RC + Steel Frame Systems
- Brick Masonry System
- Site Boundary

0 50 M 100 M

DRAWN AND PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR. EGE ULUCA TÜMER

3.4.2 Structural and Material Condition

According to field survey results, seven buildings were analysed for structure and material conditions and categorised into three groups regarding the degree of deterioration and damage.

The first-degree category includes factory (B01), double storage (B04) and security (B06) buildings which imply that there is a deterioration on finishing materials but no serious structural damage. The structural and material problems of each mentioned building are briefly described and illustrated below (See also Appendix C).

Factory Building

1. Not many structural problems but few non-load bearing interior walls broken down partially
2. Loss of material on the exterior and interior walls (plaster + paint/ broken glasses/ rusted metal doors)
3. Small cracks on interior walls appeared over openings
4. Rusted steel beams for the roof system and unhealthy poisonous material called asbestos for the roof cover
5. Some interior doors are missing
6. Damaged/Loss of suspended ceiling panels in office rooms
7. Moisture problem on walls of wet spaces eg. Restrooms
8. Deteriorated wooden panels on the ceiling due to water penetration problem.

Table 3.11: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Factory Building (Author)

	
1	2
	
3	4
 	
5	6
 	
7	8

Double Storage Building

1. No structural problems

2. Rusted steel columns which are exposed to exterior

3. Some damaged corrugated metal sheet used as the exterior panel.

Table 3.12: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Double Storage Building (Author)

	
1	
	
2	
	
3	

Security Building

1. No structural problems

2. Loss of material on the exterior and interior walls (plaster + paint)

3. Rusted metal gutter

4. Moisture on parapet walls

5. Moisture on walls of WC and bathroom

6. Loss of ceramic tiles on walls in kitchen and bathroom

7. Damaged and missing interior doors

8. Deteriorated wooden door frames

9. Damaged wooden shutters

10. Salination on WC ceiling

11. Rusted metal window and door frames

12. Broken door glass at kitchen.

Table 3.13: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Security Building (Author)

	
1	2
	
3	4

Table 3.13 (continued): Structural and Material Deteriorations in Security Building (Author)

	
5	6
	
7	8
	
9	10
	
11	12

The second-degree category includes refectory (B03) and single storage (B05) buildings which imply that there is a deterioration on materials with slight structural problems. The structural and material problems of each mentioned building are briefly described and illustrated below (See also Appendix C).

Refectory Building

1. Some serious structural problems such as slight ground/floor movement
2. Loss of material on the exterior and interior walls (plaster + paint)
3. Medium crack on WC floor
4. Medium crack on the kitchen wall
5. Partial floor collapse in meeting room and kitchen
6. Rusted metal window and door frames
7. Vegetation growth on the entrance terrace floor
8. Peeling off ceiling paint partially
9. Missing and broken interior doors.

Table 3.14: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Refectory Building (Author)

	
1	2

Table 3.14 (continued): Structural and Material Deteriorations in Security Building (Author)

	
3	4
	
5	6
	
7	8
	
9	

Single Storage Building

1. No structural problems

2. Rusted and deteriorated corrugated metal sheet used as exterior panel and roof cover

3. Rusted entrance doors, main steel beams

4. Damaged wooden beams which support metal sheets.

Table 3.15: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Single Storage Building (Author)

	
1	2
	
3	4

The third-degree category includes administration building (B02) and restroom building (B07) which implies that there are both severe deteriorations on materials and deeper structural problems. In administration building majority of the problems are due to the destructive interventions of Famagusta Municipality. Both structural and material deteriorations for the administration and restroom buildings are briefly

described and illustrated below (See also Appendix C). Also, the structural and material problems of the administration building before and after the interventions are compared to understand the damage degree in the table below.

Administration Building - Before intervention

1. Not serious structural problems
2. Loss of material on the exterior and interior walls (plaster + paint)
3. Moisture problem above entrance eave, terrace and roof parapets
4. Peeling off of paint on the ceiling of entrance eave
5. Large crack on the exterior wall of the motor room
6. Large crack on the exterior wall of service room on ground floor
7. Corrosion of staircase surface
8. Damaged wooden doors at restrooms on ground floor
9. Rusted metal doors on the ground floor
10. Some ceramic tiles at restrooms are cracked
11. Peeling off of ground cover in the dining hall
12. Few plants are grown from walls inside the dining hall and meeting room
13. Few broken glass windows
14. Damaged/Loss of suspended ceiling panels in the first floor
15. Swollen wooden exterior doors on the first floor
16. Deteriorated wooden window frames
17. Large crack on the exterior wall of the meeting room on the first floor
18. Peeling off of ground cover in the meeting room and some staff rooms
19. Salination on interior walls and carpet floor in the first floor
20. Loss of skirting in many rooms on the first floor

21. Broken and rusted water drainage pipes

22. Algae grown on terrace floors

23. Rusted HVAC system/chimney

24. Deteriorated wooden wall covers in staff rooms

25. Small crack over and next to openings in interior walls in the first floor

26. Deteriorated concrete block sun shading wall

27. Loss of RC on the ceiling of staff rooms

28. Moisture on the ceiling of the archive room

29. Rusted and broken shutter system

30. Peeling off of paint on the ceiling in restrooms.

Table 3.16: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building Before Intervention (Author)

		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		
7	8	9

Table 3.16 (continued): Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building Before Intervention (Author)

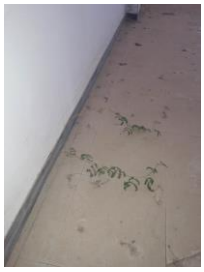
		
10	11	12
		
13	14	15
		
16	17	18
		
19	20	21
		
22	23	24

Table 3.16 (continued): Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building Before Intervention (Author)

		
25	26	27
		
28	29	30

After the intervention

1. Loss of suspended ceilings on the first-floor

2. Damaged/demolished interior and exterior walls

3. Damaged columns and beams

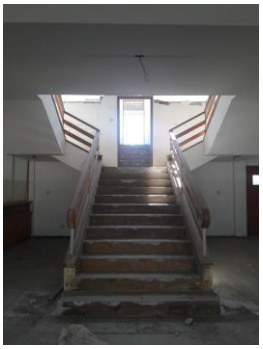
4. Loss of original doors and windows, wall and floor covers

5. Loss of double-wing staircase character.

Table 3.17: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building After Intervention (Author)

	
1	

Table 3.17 (continued): Structural and Material Deteriorations in Administration Building After Intervention (Author)

	
2	
	
3	
	
4	
	
5	

Restroom Building

1. Serious structural problems

2. Serious cracks on east, north, west facades

3. Serious floor movement

4. Loss of doors and windows

5. Rusted corrugated metal sheet used for roof.

Table 3.18: Structural and Material Deteriorations in Restroom Building (Author)

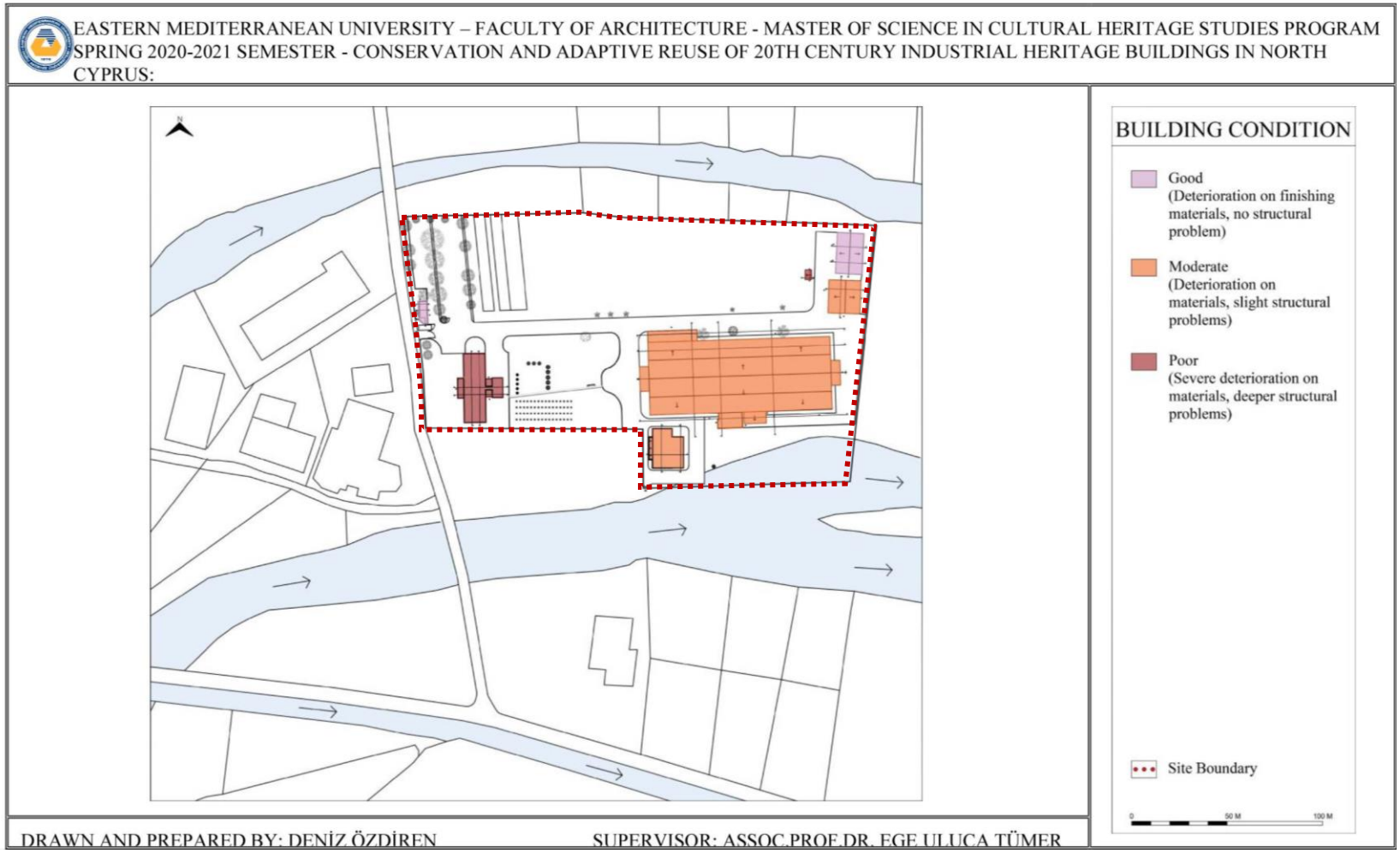
	
2	
	
3	4
	
4	5

Table 3.19: Intervention Degree Comparison for Administration Building (Author)

August 2020	November 2020	March 2021
		
West Facade		
		
North Facade		
		
East Façade		

In August 2020, there were many material deteriorations in the administration building due to the abandonment for a long time, until the initial intervention of Famagusta Municipality. However these problems were mostly easy to recover by simple chemical and physical techniques, and the building was in a good condition with a low intervention degree. In November 2020, the building was in a moderate condition with a moderate intervention degree due to the some cleaning activities took place nearby. Since the last intervention happened in January 2021, the building is in a poor condition with a high intervention degree as many original architectural elements are already removed permanently during the uncontrolled demolishing process.

Table 3.20: Structural and Material Condition of Buildings (Author)



3.4.3 Intervention Degree

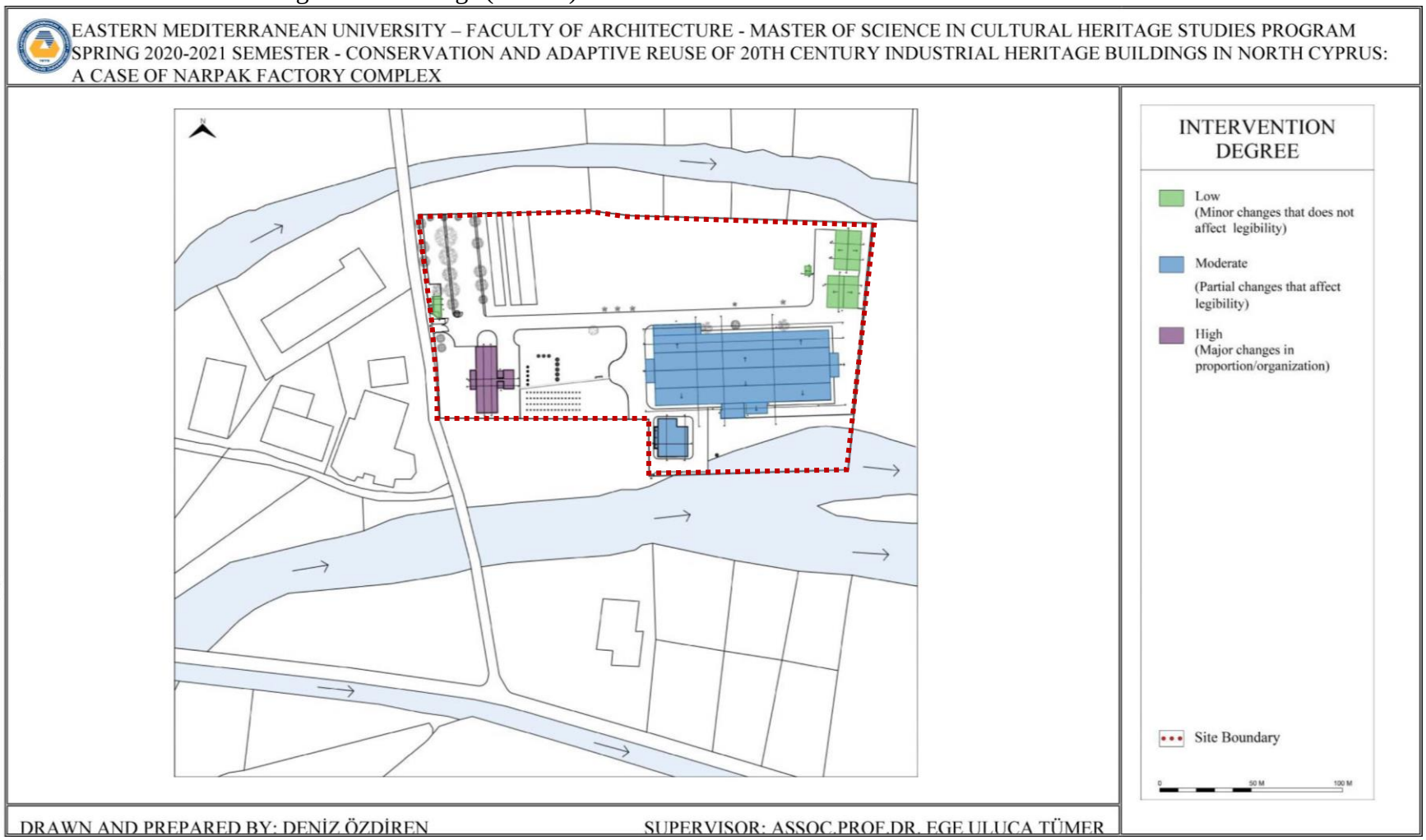
In the study, a total of seven buildings was analysed in detail and divided into three categories by considering their degree of architectural interventions.

First degree interventions include offices attached to factory (B01), double (B04) and single (B05) storage, security (B06) and restroom (B07) buildings. All of those buildings have minor changes in finishing materials and architectural elements or no changes at all. Surprisingly, none of them except the security (B06) building, went through any intervention. Only in the security building, partial painting and maintenance were done as it is still in usage by security men.

Second-degree interventions include factory (B01) and refectory (B03) buildings which show that there are partial changes in materials and architectural elements affecting the legibility of the building. For instance, partition wall addition, removal of existing openings, the addition of new doors and annexe structure are identified for those buildings.

The third and most serious degree interventions include only administration building (B02) due to the latest changes made by Famagusta Municipality. This category shows that there are major changes in mass proportion, plan organization and architectural elements. As illustrated previously in this chapter, partial demolition of exterior and some interior walls, removal of the majority of original doors and windows, removal of all floor and wall covers, removal of staircase details, removal of fixed furniture, removal of suspended ceiling, HVAC system and drainage pipes are examples of intervention types to the building.

Table 3.21: Intervention Degree of Buildings (Author)



Chapter 4

ASSESSMENT OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

4.1 Values

As mentioned in chapter 2, the values of the cultural heritage site are very important and should be sustained. Therefore, the assessment of the values in the conservation field plays a key role in the decision-making process. This is one of the debated issues among scholars as values can change and be defined differently depending on the context regarding a variety in culture, politics and economy.

The terms of the values and the meanings started to be expressed in the late 19th century, by Alois Riegl in his article called ‘‘The Modern Cult of Monuments’’ in 1903 (Riegl, 1982). He highlighted the monuments' significance and the ideals attached to them. According to him, values are classified into commemorative and contemporary values. Commemorative or historical values include age value (as shown by the monument's aged look), historical value (as evidenced by the stage it represents), and deliberate commemorative value aimed at preserving a moment. (Riegl, 1982).

On the other hand, the present-day values are based on contemporary needs and divided into use-value and newness value. As their name suggests, the use-value derives from the continuous usage of the monument whereas the newness value is related to how much new is the monument (Riegl, 1982).

Although Riegl discussed the importance of values, this topic was limited to only monuments. However, the concept of conservation evolved from artworks and monuments to the different architectural scales such as an urban, group of buildings, individual buildings, rural areas and natural settlements. As explained in chapter 2, many international charters emphasize the importance of values. The following resources are further discussed to understand the values.

English Heritage discussed the new approaches in historic environments in a 1997 publication. The values were grouped under six categories including cultural value, economic value, resource value, recreational value, aesthetic value, educational and academic value (English Heritage, 1997) On the other hand, ‘‘Burra Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance’’ which was published in 1998, expressed that the values can change according to the variety of individuals or groups (English Heritage, 1997). According to Burra Charter (1999), values were grouped under four categories including aesthetic value, historic value, scientific value and social value.

By following those definitions, many scholars are either re-evaluated or developed new models for the value assessment of cultural heritage. To understand the variety of value categories, the following scholars’ works are further discussed.

Firstly, in the book called Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites, Feilden and Jokilehto (1998), grouped the values into two categories as cultural and socio-economic values. Cultural values include identity (age, tradition, continuity, memorial, legendary; wonder, emotion, spiritual, and religious; and symbolic, political, patriotic, and nationalistic qualities), relative aesthetic or technical worth,

and rarity value. Socio-economic values, on the other hand, include economic value, functional value, educational value, social value, and political worth (Feilden & Jokilehto, 1998).

Secondly, in the publication called "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices" by Randall Mason (2002), the values are grouped as socio-cultural values and economic values. The socio-cultural values include historical value, cultural/symbolic value, social value, spiritual/religious value and aesthetic value. In contrary, the economic values include use (market) or non-use (non-market) value.

Thirdly, the PhD thesis called ''Conservation and Adaptive Reuse Proposals for Industrial Heritage in İstanbul'' of Gül Köksal (2005), also selected as it concentrated on specifically this topic and highlights industrial archaeology. She classified the assessment criteria as follows: historical significance, functional significance, cultural significance, symbolic significance, architectural-artistic significance, rarity value, continued use, industrial archaeology significance, originality value, and environmental significance (Köksal, 2005).

Fourthly, the master thesis called ''Value Assessment for Industrial Heritage in Zonguldak'' of Ayşem Kılınç (2009) is another resource that focuses on industrial heritage. She categorizes values as intrinsic, extrinsic, and economic according to the origins of the values. To begin, intrinsic values include age, historical significance, technical/artistic significance, authenticity/originality significance, and document significance. Second, extrinsic values include social, political, aesthetic, educational, symbolic, commemorative, identity, spiritual/religious, mythical, relative art, rarity,

uniqueness, group, and plurality values. Finally, economic values include use/functional value, market worth, and the ability to continue in use (Kılınç, 2009).

Finally, the paper called ‘‘New Life for the Industrial Heritage in Northern Cyprus’’ published in 2009 by Kağan Günçe and Şebnem Hoşkara is selected because the case study is located in North Cyprus and this study is done specifically for the industrial heritage. According to the authors, the value of industrial heritage in North Cyprus should be evaluated by considering; location, land and architectural value, resource and economic value, social and cultural value, technological and scientific value (Günçe & Hoşkara, 2009).

Overall, many organisations and scholars emphasize the values of cultural heritage sites by discussing the topic from different perspectives and grouping the values accordingly. There are also many other authors who are studying for the value assessment of the cultural heritage buildings but for this study, the above-mentioned methodologies are examined and compared to determine the convenience concerning the Narpak factory complex (Table 4.1).

As a result, Ayşem Kılınç’s methodology for the value assessment is chosen for the case study because the value categories are the most comprehensive and more clearly indicated in sub-categories when compared to the rest. Also, this methodology covers majority of the values defined by TICCIH for industrial heritage definition in the Nizhny Tagil Charter. Although, both Gül Köksal’s PhD thesis and the paper by Kağan Günçe and Şebnem Hoşkara deal specifically with the industrial heritage topic, either some of the values are not defined or organised under the separate headings. On the other hand, the way both Feilden & Jokilehto and Randall Mason categorised the

values for the cultural heritage buildings both take into account the cultural, social and economic values. However, technological and scientific values that are essential for the industrial heritage buildings are not considered in these methodologies. Therefore, Ayşem Kılınç's masters thesis entitled as ''Value Assessment For Industrial Heritage in Zonguldak'' is used for the value evaluation of the Narpak Factory Complex in order to give more detailed and extensive information.

Table 4.1: Comparison of Value Categories By Different Authors (Author)

Feilden & Jokilehto (1998)		Mason (2002)		Köksal (2005)	Kılınç (2009)			Günçe & Hoşkara (2009)
Cultural Values	**Socio-economic Values**	**Socio-cultural Values**	**Economical Values**	Historical Significance	**Intrinsic**	**Extrinsic**	**Economic**	*Location, Land and Architectural*
Identity	*Economic*	*Historical*	*Use*	*Functional Significance*	*Age*	*Social*	*Use/ Functional*	
Aesthetic/ Technical	*Functional*	*Cultural/ Symbolic*	*Non-Use*	*Cultural Significance*	*Historical*	*Political*	*Market*	
Rarity	*Educational*	*Social*		*Symbolic Significance*	*Technical/ Artistic*	*Aesthetic*	*Continue in Use*	*Resource and Economic*
	Social	*Spiritual/ Religious*		*Architectural-Artistic Significance*	*Authenticity/ Originality*	*Educational*		
	Political	*Aesthetic*		*Rarity Value*	*Document*	*Symbolic*		
				Continued Use		*Commemorative*		*Social and Cultural*
				Industrial Archaeology Significance		*Identity*		
				Originality Value		*Spritiual/ Religious*		
				Environmental Significance		*Mythical*		*Technological and Scientific*
						Relative Art		
						Rarity		
						Uniqueness		
						Group		
						Plurality		

4.1.1 Intrinsic Values

These values comes from the monument itself and based on a solid information such as history, construction technique, materials and etc. Therefore, there is no need for a professional background to evaluate as they are accepted and valid by everyone (Kılınç, 2009).

4.1.1.1 Age Value

Age value is directly proportional with the built period of the building. The longer the duration, increases the age value. For industrial heritage buildings, starting date can be accepted as the Industrial Revolution so the 18^{th}-19^{th} century buildings are more valuable than recent ones.

For Narpak factory complex, it has an age value as it is built over almost 50 years but still it can be regarded as a recently built because there are other industrial buildings in North Cyprus that are older than the Narpak factory complex.

4.1.1.2 Historical Value

Historical values are the core of the cultural heritage as they provide a link to the past of the site/building to understand its story. The building's close relation with a specific event, person or period increases the significance of its history.

In that case, the Narpak factory complex has a historical value with its context. For instance, the complex was owned and operated by Sanayi Holding, as one of the biggest factories in the golden era of Turkish Cypriot's industry after the 1974 conflict. Originally it was founded for a Greek Cypriot company for agricultural machinery production but the complex became a practice zone for Turkish Cypriot workers and engineers. Therefore, it has a role in the development process of Turkish Cypriots both in manufacturing the local products and educating the local workers. Also, it is one of

the factories that produced and sold several citrus fruit packaging machinery to local and overseas markets under difficult exportation conditions. Thus, the complex is important as it contributed to the national economy of the new state.

4.1.1.3 Technical/Artistic Value

Technical or artistic value should be driven from the architecture (concept, material, workmanship) and technical equipment (machines) of the building for industrial heritage. The technical value can also be called as technological value (Kılınç, 2009). The Narpak factory complex has artistic value due to its stunning architectural character with a delicate workmanship and construction technique. However, since all the machinery was sold out by previous users except the crane inside the factory and the weighing machine inside the security buildings, the technical value is less than its artistic value it possesses.

Figure 4.1: Factory Building (Author)

Figure 4.2: Administration Building (Author)

Figure 4.3: Crane in Factory (Author)

Figure 4.4: Weighing Machine (Author)

4.1.1.4 Authenticity/Originality Value

As mentioned earlier in Nara Document on Authenticity, the originality of the cultural heritage buildings are very important. According to the Nara Document, form and design materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors should be considered while evaluating the authenticity (Kılınç, 2009). For the industrial heritage buildings, only design, material, mechanical equipment and construction technique are evaluated by Ayşem Kılınç.

Narpak factory complex still has an authentic atmosphere inside the buildings especially in factory, administration and refectory units. This is because the way they are designed including the original materials and the details add another layer of originality to its overall design.

Figure 4.5: Refectory Building (Author)

Figure 4.6: Dining Hall View (Author)

However, the destructive interventions done by Famagusta Municipality to the administration building caused it to lose this value since all the original materials and design was destroyed. Fortunately, the perforated sun shading wall on the first floor of the same building is still present which holds its original façade character from the

west direction only. Also, besides the crane inside the factory, the weighing machine located in the security building is another mechanical equipment that gives the last glimpses of the authentic industrial atmosphere for the complex.

4.1.1.5 Document Value

Kılınç (2009) states that all the cultural and industrial buildings have a document value as the remains of the present are the evidences of the past including its history, construction, material, daily life and etc. Therefore, the Narpak factory complex has definitely a document value with its existing situation as it provided a lot of unknown information during the field survey (See Figures and Tables in Chapter 3). Especially, this value type is really important and should be carefully assessed for the industrial heritage buildings in North Cyprus as the problem of archives inhibits the access to the original documents by researchers.

4.1.2 Extrinsic Values

These values come from the attribution of the people to the monument. ‘‘These values develop with the contribution of public and with their ascriptions due to their life/generation-long experiences with the monument; as a result, they shape due to social, cultural and historical background of a settlement, society, or even an individual’’ (Kılınç, 2009). Based on various factors these meanings that the people devote to the buildings can vary in-between so these values are more subjective evaluations and may change over a time by different user groups/ individuals.

4.1.2.1 Sociocultural Value

Sociocultural values are directly related to people and their connection to the site/ building. Since social and cultural values can not be evaluated separately, sociocultural values should be assessed together for the industrial heritage buildings. For example, social facility areas both public and private use for a variety of gatherings can be valued

by the people since they have their place attachments. In this case, community identity and other meanings devoted to such sites/ buildings become very important.

The complex is rich in sociocultural values as it hosted several institutions and social groups at different periods. For example, the administration team, workers team and visitors including many local people were concerning the complex. Especially, Sanayi Holding period was very active in the development of social relationships between the factory staff as it acted also as a technical school for them. Moreover, other facilities such as refectory and recreational areas for sports within the complex provided gathering areas for socialising during the break times. The way of socialising is also part of the community's culture and gets highly affected by it. So, Turkish Cypriot community that is known very friendly and social, highlights the importance of the gatherings in spare times or events in the complex.

Figure 4.7: Turkish Cypriot Workers In Front of Factory Building During Sanayi Holding Period (Halil Erdim Archive)

By considering the place attachment issue, many previous staff and visitors of the complex still remember the old days and mention their memories joyfully. This means that the Narpak factory complex plays a key role in the collective memory of the society since many of them have an attachment to the place because of their interactions.

4.1.2.2 Political Value

Political value comes from the political events associated with the cultural heritage building. Similar to historical value, either the building should be erected for political reasons or the building witnessed the political event during its usage (Kılınç, 2009).

Narpak factory complex has a political value not because it was built for this purpose but the 1974 conflict itself created a political situation for the Narpak factory complex. As mentioned in chapter 3, originally the site was owned by a Greek Cypriot family who had to be displaced and abandoned their property. This tragic memory still lingers in their mind obviously because the current family members denied to contact and give information to the author about the complex during the data collection process.

On the other hand, there is another political value because it was actively visited by Turkish Cypriot politicians during Sanayi Holding period as the complex was one of the biggest and productive factories of the company. For example, the first TRNC president Rauf Denktaş visited the complex with his team (Figure 3.15).

Although, there was no specific political event happened in the Narpak factory complex, the foundation of the Sanayi Holding is a political movement on its own so it can be regarded as one of the places used during the political developments of Turkish Cypriot community in the late 20th century. Throughout its history, the

complex was assigned to several governmental institutions after the political decisions so the complex was always concerning politics either directly or indirectly (See Appendix B).

4.1.2.3 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic values are related to the perception of the people including hearing, smelling, feeling, touching but mostly the sight. Since every people have a different understanding of beauty, a variety of interpretations of the same site/building are possible to be made. Mainly, the overall design and physical features are important to consider because aesthetic values are very individualistic but also a strong contributor to well-being.

In the Narpak factory complex, there is an aesthetical value. It is one of the most modern examples of industrial architecture built in North Cyprus in the 20th century. Although the architect is unknown, it is clear that he/she was highly influenced by Le Corbusier's modern architecture ideas.

Figure 4.8: Villa Savoye By Le Corbusier (URL 7)

Figure 4.9: Administration Building (Author)

Through its plan organisation and façade elements, it reflects the ideology of the modernist architects on the island. For example, the open floor concept in plan schema, high transparency by use of continuous windows and grid systems for space organisations are regarded as modern touches which affect people's perceptions.

Moreover, the administration and factory buildings include cantilevers, eaves and ribbon windows with simple masses elevated on special design columns like in le Corbusier's designs (See Appendix C). Also, the perforated sun shading wall on the first floor of the administration building gives a character to the complex at its best (Figure 4.9). All of these architectural elements increase the aesthetic value and lighten the bulky view of the structures. The use of simple materials and light colours in the buildings are balanced as well as distribution of different functions is easy on the eye (See Chapter 3).

4.1.2.4 Educational Value

According to Kılınç (2009), educational value both includes a teaching material (material usage, construction technique, design) and a raising awareness towards history. Therefore, the Narpak factory complex has an educational value for its modernist design that is rare for the industrial buildings in North Cyprus. Additionally, its various layers of historical background, current destructive interventions and the other problems mentioned earlier can all be taken into account to raise a public awareness in conservation of the industrial heritage buildings in North Cyprus.

4.1.2.5 Symbolic Value

Symbolic values come from the either personal experience or the historical background (Kılınç,2009) For the industrial heritage buildings, their setting in a urban life also make them a symbol or even the landmark within the city.

The Narpak factory complex has symbolic value due to its history and catchy architecture. Through a symbolic value, the complex hosted both Greek and Turkish Cypriot owners and workers in different periods that provide multi-cultural layers in its history. The function of the factory also reflects the importance of citrus fruits

within the market which is one of the local agricultural products in Cyprus. Moreover, Turkish Cypriot people collaborated during Sanayi Holding period to operate and manufacture the goods even they did not have enough know-how about the equipment and the process. So, the complex can be regarded as a symbol of collaboration, determination and success for the previous staff.

4.1.2.6 Commemorative Value

Commemorative value comes from the personal or public memories in a close relation with the associated building. ‘‘Different from the historical value, cultural asset does not need to be related to some historic / significant event’’ (Kılınç, 2009). In Narpak factory complex there is a commemorative value especially assigned to Sanayi Holding period. Turkish Cypriot workers who shared their memories in different media, were always remember the place as a training school for them and still lingers in their collective memory.

4.1.2.7 Identity Value

According to Kılınç (2009), identity value is associated with people’s connection with the building in a way that it becomes part of their identity. This is one of the most important values among the others as it holds the key of the conservation which is an awareness. Hence, greater the identity value increases the attention given by the society for its continuation.

For Narpak factory complex, it holds a great identity value for Turkish Cypriot community who worked in Sanayi Holding, but the problem is the lack of public awareness among the society. Even, the previous users of the complex do not give required attention although they experienced the buildings during their work life.

4.1.2.8 Spiritual/Religious Value

Spiritual values can derive from the religious activities or other beliefs of the different groups referring to the meanings that are attributed to the place. In the case of the Narpak factory complex, there are no spiritual or religious values to consider due to its industrial function.

4.1.2.9 Mythical Value

Mythical values comes from the myth, a traditional story mainly associated with supernatural events. For Narpak factory complex, there is no known myths so it does not have mythical value.

4.1.2.10 Relative Art Value

Relative art value comes from the artistic perspective of the building in its own period and present. For Narpak factory complex, there is a relative art value due to its stunning architectural style within a natural setting (See Figures 3.12, 3.13).

4.1.2.11 Rarity Value

Rarity value is associated with the availability of finding the industrial heritage buildings with a similar/same type, style, period or region (Kılınç, 2009). For Narpak factory complex, it is one of the rare factory typologies designed in the 20th century located in North Cyprus.

Figure 4.10: Factory Building West View (Author)

Figure 4.11: Administration Building West View (Author)

Besides its modernist façade and plan characteristics, the way of designing a complex is not so common industrial facility type in Cyprus. Although, there are many industrial buildings erected in 20th century in North Cyprus, this complex is a rare example by its location and design.

4.1.2.12 Uniqueness Value

Although the Narpak factory complex is a rare architectural example, it does not have a uniqueness value. As mentioned earlier, the complex was built under heavy modernism style where many similar architectural elements such as eaves, pillars, ribbon windows, can be found both in Cyprus and the world. Also, the materials used for the buildings are not specific to the complex as well as the construction technique. Interestingly, town hall of Famagusta Municipality has almost the same architectural style with the administration and the factory buildings of the complex, even though it is not an industrial building. This example shows the style of the complex is not unique to the industrial building architecture.

4.1.2.13 Group Value

For industrial heritage buildings mainly they are composed of several units rather than single buildings so they have a group value (Kılınç, 2009). Therefore, the Narpak factory complex also has a group value as its name suggests and consists of 7 buildings.

4.1.2.14 Plurality Value

Plurality value comes from the abundance of many particular buildings in the same region with an important role. Although the complex has several buildings, it does not have a plurality value due its limited number of structures in its setting.

4.1.3 Economic Values

Economic factors are very important not only in daily life but also in the conservation process. According to Kılınç (2009), the economic values are categorised as use value,

market value and continue in use value. In cultural heritage, these values are based on a consensus instead of personal decisions.

4.1.3.1 Use/Functional Value

Narpak factory complex has use/functional value even it is not properly and partially abandoned. The complex can be re-functioned by adaptive reuse so that the new usage could provide an economic benefit to its owners in the future.

4.1.3.2 Market Value

Use values are about the countable worth in the market such as a fee, cost or wage. So there is a market value in the Narpak factory complex. For example, the Narpak factory complex is settled on 32,101m^2 land which means an enormous size of the plot. Therefore, the land value is very high for the complex even without considering the buildings market value. Another valuable thing is being very close to the city centre and Famagusta – Nicosia main road so that the land becomes more valuable due its easy accessibility and preferable location. Moreover, in case of refunctioning of the complex, the building and land values of it and nearby buildings will automatically rise in the market.

4.1.3.3 Continuity in Use Value

Kılınç (2009) states that the continuous usage of the industrial heritage building makes the bond between people and the site stronger as they attribute values to it. Hence, Narpak factory complex has also a continuity in use value as it is still in usage for different purpose but this bond can become a stronger if the current function is replaced with a more convenient one that allows more engagement of the public with the complex.

Table 4.2: Value Assessment Chart for Narpak Factory Complex (Author)

VALUES		BUILDINGS						
		Factory Building	Administration Building	Refectory Building	Double Storage Building	Single Storage Building	Security Building	Restroom Building
INTRINSIC	Age	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
	Historical	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Technical/Artistic	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Authenticity/Originality	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Document	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EXTRINSIC	Sociocultural	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Political	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
	Aesthetic	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Educational	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Symbolic	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Commemorative	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Identity	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Spritiual/Religious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mythical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative Art	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Rarity	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
	Uniqueness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Plurality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECONOMIC	Use/Functional	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
	Market	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
	Continuity in Use	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KEY:		Value Present: (+)			Value Do Not Present: (-)			

4.2 Problems

As determined above, the Narpak factory complex has different types of values. On the other hand, there are many problems both in urban scale and building scale so each of them is assessed separately to understand the existing condition.

4.2.1 Urban Scale

The Narpak factory complex is an important urban fabric of Tuzla which possesses both socio-cultural and economic values. As discussed in chapter 3, there were limited interventions implemented until 2020 and the original design did not change significantly. The ongoing adaptive reuse project by Famagusta Municipality harms the integrity and authenticity of the complex. According to the information given by the responsible architect of the project, the administration building that is currently under demolition will be used as an office as it is planned to use the complex for some units of Famagusta Municipality. The uncontrolled demolitions without considering any international guidelines and the values of the complex cause a loss of the original tissue irreversibly.

The major problem is that there is no legal objection by any authorities to such interventions because the complex was never considered as industrial heritage and listed by the TRNC Department of Antiquities and Museums. Moreover, there is no specific law in legislation regarding the conservation of the industrial heritage so in this case, it is not possible to apply any legal action. The complex will always be at the risk of demolition if it will not be listed and conserved immediately. Although most of the buildings have historical, cultural, social and aesthetic values, they are not used anymore in their original function. This results in material and structural deteriorations harming the physical features and decreasing their aesthetic values. Also, this

abandonment makes the buildings more vulnerable to natural and physical disasters such as animal attacks, bad weather conditions, vandalism, etc. which further damages the existing fabric.

One of the problems is the removal of the original machines and tools inside the factory except for the crane. As mentioned in chapter 3, many types of machinery such as milling and turning machines besides other tools are completely removed showing no traces of the original function. The lack of those machines and tools which have a technological and document value decreases the authenticity of the complex.

The landscape design attempts by Famagusta Municipality changed the original function of the open spaces. For example, the area between the administration and the factory now acts as a tree planting garden instead of a recreational area that was used by factory staff earlier. Also, the dumpsite in the northern part of the complex causes visual pollution. These random decisions lead to undefined open spaces within the site affecting people's perception.

Another major problem is the improper functioning of the complex. As mentioned in chapter 3, most of the buildings are vacant and used as storage by Famagusta Municipality. The lack of usage by the public except the workers causes the site to get unnoticed even it is located on one of the main arteries in Tuzla.

Public awareness of cultural heritage conservation is very low in North Cyprus. This is both due to the lack of conservation education programmes and the media's interest in putting forward those topics on news. As mentioned in chapter 2, some reactions only appear after the site is destroyed which is meaningless. In this context, there is no

reaction from society against those destructive ongoing interventions. Although the complex has a rich social value referred to Sanayi Holding period, even the previous workers are not showing any reaction either as an individual or a group. This is a serious issue because insufficient awareness will possibly result in the loss of collective memory of the complex if these interventions continue.

4.2.2 Building Scale

Some of the problems of the complex are related to the buildings themselves. There are seven buildings in total but only the security building is used continuously. Since other buildings have lost their original functions as well as the machinery and furniture inside, their identities were damaged substantially.

Another important problem of the buildings is structural and material deterioration. Although there is no maintenance applied before to the complex, most of the buildings are in good condition except the administration building. On the other hand, there are several additions implemented to some of the buildings which changed the plan organisation and façade character. These interventions are clear that they do not belong to the original design due to the different material usage or improper placements. In any case, each building has a different degree and type of problems according to its function and context so they should be evaluated individually.

Factory Building

The factory building mainly has the functionality, material deterioration and improper intervention problems. Although some of the previous tools still exist inside, all of the valuable machinery was sold out beforehand. Since the building is not used and not guarded, the animal attacks and bad weather conditions cause unwanted pollution and material deterioration. The interior wall additions inside the main hall disturb the plan

organisation and flow of circulation besides decreasing the visual perception. Moreover, chemical bottles are still kept in the place causes a bad and heavy odour inside. Also, dislocation of some of the openings inhibits the accessibility and harms the visual integrity.

Administration Building

The administration building is the most problematic structure in the complex as it is partially demolished already. Before the destructive interventions, the building was mostly in good condition except having functionality and material deterioration problems. However, all original fixed furniture, doors and windows, infrastructure systems, surface covers are destroyed permanently during adaptive reuse project implementation. As a result, the building is under construction and cannot be used by anyone. This sudden and uncontrolled action caused the loss of original fabric irreversibly therefore, aesthetic and historical values decreased dramatically.

Refectory Building

The refectory building has mainly functionality, structural and material deterioration problems besides some incompatible additions inside. Currently, the building is used for storage only. Although, the building was not repaired previously, still it is in good condition through deterioration but the cracks on the floor show that there is a problem with the foundation. While some missing interior doors do not affect the circulation, the improper addition of PVC partition wall inside the dining hall disturbs the visual perception and decreases the authenticity of the place. Also, the existence of some trees next to the building blocks the sunlight and decreases the visual connection with the outside.

Double Storage Building

The double storage building is one of the newest and best-conserved structures of the complex. Therefore, there is only functionality and material problem. Even though it is in good condition, it only functions as storage. However, the corrugated metal sheets used for the walls and roof cover, are dangerous to human health so they are not preferable material.

Single Storage Building

The single storage building has mainly functionality and material deterioration problems. Currently, it is used as storage but once it was functioning as a workshop. In contrary to other storage buildings, there are many losses of materials and decays on facades. Similarly, in this case, also the corrugated metal sheets used for the walls and roof cover, are dangerous to human health so they are not preferable material.

Security Building

The security building is the only structure that is actively used by the workers so there are no structural problems except material deteriorations internally and externally. Also, it is the only building whose original function did not change over time. Despite this continuous usage, the maintenance level is very low as it is clear from the loss of materials and moisture problems on interior elements. Furthermore, there are no interventions implemented either addition or removal to the building.

Restroom Building

The restroom building is the smallest but one of the most damaged buildings within the complex. It has both functionality, structural and material deterioration problems seriously. For example, the huge cracks on the walls and the ground suggests that there

is a problem with the foundation. In addition, it is not possible to use the building even though the closets and the sinks still exist because all the openings are missing currently. Similar to the storage buildings, the roof material is a seriously corrugated metal sheet which is not preferable.

4.3 Potentials

Besides many values and problems, the Narpak factory complex has a great potential both in urban scale and building scale which are assessed separately.

4.3.1 Urban Scale

One of the biggest potentials in the development of an adaptive reuse project for the Narpak factory complex is because it has a large area with different size vacant buildings and open space holding potential for new compatible functions. In the case of any regeneration project, empty lands surrounding the site will become more valuable and attractive for the developers to make investments. Since the location of the site allows easy access for the people from nearby villages, Famagusta city centre, and Famagusta-Nicosia main road connection, it can attract a variety of social groups and enhance the usage of the area. Also, it is possible to collaborate with EMU who was once the user of the complex to engage their staff and students in future activities at the complex. Open space in-between factory and administration building have been planted with palm trees which give potential to have a recreation area with new landscape design. Large open space on the north part of the site is great potential for recreational activities to take place.

4.3.2 Building Scale

Factory Building

The factory building has one of the biggest potentials compared to other structures due to its size. It provides a large, open space for a variety of functions to be distributed

under the same roof. Additionally, the structure system follows a grid axis so it is easier to organise any combination of mix-use. Also, the roof and the existing crane creates an industrial atmosphere inside despite the machinery is removed which can give an authentic sense to the visitors.

Administration Building

The administration building was another potential buildings within the complex until the last interventions were implemented. Currently, it has lost many values and architectural characteristics are heavily changed except the west façade. The conservation of the perforated sun shading element is an important factor as it symbolises the complex due to its high visibility from the main road. So, the building can be reused efficiently if proper conservation and adaptive reuse principles are applied.

Refectory Building

The refectory building is in very good condition compared to others and still holds its authenticity. After some repair and renewal, it can be used as a refectory again because of its plan organisation and location.

Double Storage Building

The double storage building is one of the newest and best-conserved structures of the complex providing a huge, open plan concept for many functions. Although it holds potential for multifunctional space, it requires cover materials to be changed and infrastructures to be integrated.

Single Storage Building

The single storage building also similarly holds potential for multifunctional space as it provides a single open space with many access doors. However, it is in bad condition through material deteriorations so it can be used effectively after it is renovated.

Security Building

The security building is the only actively used structure by the workers but still, it is not in a good condition. The plan organisation is only limited to the accommodation and office functions so it does not hold potential for other activities to take place. On the other hand, there is an original weighing machine located at the entrance and spot for trucks to be weighed which was used in Cronos General Industries LTD. period. Since the building is located at the entrance of the site, it can be rearranged for the exhibition of this element for the visitors to reflect the industrial sense.

Restroom Building

The restroom building is one of the least conserved structures which requires immediate action. Moreover, it does not have values except existing values because of the low quality of materials and the function it provides. Therefore, it has the potential to be used again for the original function if it is feasible to renovate.

Chapter 5

CONSERVATION PROPOSALS FOR NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

The Narpak factory complex is one of the best modern examples of the 20th-century industrial heritage of North Cyprus. Both in an urban context and building scale, it possesses rich historical, cultural, social and aesthetic values so it should be conserved sustaining its significance and transferred to future generations as a part of cultural heritage. By following the Burra Charter process, the importance, problems and opportunities of the place were identified in chapter 4. Therefore, the determined values, problems, potentials for the complex as well as the international guidelines mentioned in chapter 2 should be used simultaneously while defining the conservation principles. According to the problems identified in the assessment, the following six conservation approaches are developed to be discussed in detail as a solution;

1. Stopping further destructive interventions
2. Calling all stakeholders to enact a law for industrial heritage conservation
3. Proposing adaptive reuse of the Narpak factory complex
4. Removing incompatible additions
5. Applying necessary treatment for material and structural deteriorations
6. Increasing the public awareness and participation.

Stopping further destructive interventions

The Narpak factory complex is currently under the threat of ongoing harmful, invasive interventions including demolishing of walls and removal of original pattern from the administration building for the sake of an adaptive reuse project offered by Famagusta Municipality. However, the loss of social, architectural and economic values are irreversible as a result of such activities as mentioned earlier. This is one of the most urgent conservation approach to be taken before it is too late. Therefore, an immediate action needs to be taken by all responsible authorities in order to prevent further losses. The role of legal actions and public support has a high significance at this point to achieve a successful project for further conservation attempts. Since both issues are also suffer from the application, there is only few people currently who are aware of this major problem and able to highlight it in relevant places in North Cyprus.

Calling all stakeholders to enact a law for industrial heritage conservation

As mentioned earlier, there is no specific laws and regulations regarding the conservation of the industrial heritage in North Cyprus. Therefore, many important buildings were damaged and lost already like the Türk-Teks Building of Sanayi Holding, causing a loss of collective memory of the society (See Chapter 2). As a result, the Narpak factory complex is already lost some of its values due to the ongoing destructive implementations which are not considered as a crime in regarding the laws of the TRNC Department of Antiquities and Museums. It is important to call all related government institutions, local communities and NGOs for collaboration and active participation in decision-making and implementation processes of conservation. By considering the international guidelines and charter of North Cyprus, a new framework should be established as soon as possible.

Proposing adaptive reuse of the Narpak factory complex

One of the most effective ways of regenerating the abandoned industrial heritage is the adaptive reuse approach as mentioned in chapter 2. In the case of the Narpak factory complex, the evaluation results show that it possesses many values and has a great potential for refunctioning of the vacant buildings. The main aspects to be considered before the decision-making process are already explained in chapter 2. In the light of those international guidelines and the assessment results, a list of principles is proposed for the Narpak factory complex.

- As stated in Burra Charter, the new function should be compatible with the original or previous functions and should match the original fabric.

- New function requires new additions and removals but this changes should be in minimum level not to affect buildings authenticity.

- Factory and administration buildings have historic and architectural characters due to their façade elements and materials so it should be retained and preserved when refunctioning the buildings.

- The information gained through the literature and the field surveys as explained in chapters 2 and 3, should be used as documentation in future projects. In addition to written and visual data, the inventory forms prepared for each building and the measured drawings should be taken as a reference as well. However, more detailed documentation and analysis should be done further by other experts such as architects, engineers, city planners, art historians, sociologists and economists to provide more extensive decisions.

- The removal of the industrial machinery decreased the technological and historical values of the factory. So, the crane and the paint rooms which are the only existing elements to reflect the industrial atmosphere should be conserved and the photos of the previous machinery should be exhibited if possible as historical evidence. Also, the weighing machine and the truck spot should be conserved and exhibited to the visitors at the entrance.

- Currently, the open areas are either empty or reserved for tree planting gardens. As there is no proper landscape design, it should be considered during adaptation. According to the needs of the public and site conditions, new recreational areas with convenient functions and plants should be designed for the complex. To define user needs, a survey should be prepared in an area of potential users.

- The complex has the potential for a variety of activities on different scales because of the different size buildings. Mainly, these kinds of factories are converted to museums, art studios, live-work units, offices, residential units, schools, retails or a mixture of those as a popular trend (Cantell & Huxtable, 2005). For example, there are many examples of industrial buildings in South Cyprus adapted for either cultural or art events (Hoşkara & Günçe, 2009). By considering the buildings' character, organisation and values, the complex can be converted into a cultural centre reflecting the history and sustaining the values. Also, potential economic profit and social needs should be evaluated beforehand in a more comprehensive study to be able to develop convenient adaptive reuse decisions.

Removing incompatible additions

The Narpak factory complex did not change significantly compared to its original design since the early 1970s. There are some mass and element additions inside and outside of the buildings. As mentioned in chapter 3, the factory and refectory buildings are the most changed structures compared to the rest. For example, the addition of partition walls made up of incompatible materials should be removed as they decrease the authenticity and block the circulation flow inside the buildings. Moreover, the annexe storage building located at the south façade of the factory is irrelevant through size, materials and usage so it should be removed totally from the building.

Applying necessary treatment for material and structural deteriorations

The buildings of the complex are mainly in average condition considering their degree of material and structural problems. There are mostly material deteriorations on facades and interior surfaces due to the bad weather conditions and lack of maintenance. Except for the restroom and the administration buildings that face natural and man-made interventions respectively, the structural condition is good on a vast scale. To extend the lifespan of the materials hence the buildings, each material deterioration and decays should be fixed by applying relevant techniques specific to each problem. It is important to understand the location and degree of existing problems so these are identified during the field survey and illustrated in chapter 3 to provide a database for future conservation projects. These problems should be repaired rather than replacing. In case of missing elements, they should be replaced and documented with evidence. Also, any chemical and physical treatments should not damage the historic materials. Cleaning of surfaces should be done carefully in minimum intervention.

Increasing the public awareness and participation

The role of public participation in every stage of conservation is essential. However, this can only be achieved if the public has enough awareness of this topic and if they become an integrated part of the conservation management plan. The Narpak factory complex faces many problems due to the low public awareness level. For instance, it does not get recognised as an industrial heritage at all and its abandonment or demolition do not disturb the society in North Cyprus.

To increase public awareness, education programmes starting from a young age should be integrated into the curriculum of the schools. Moreover, NGOs which are aiming to document and promote places like in Europe should be established by local people immediately. For example, the joint Heritage Youth Ambassador (HYA) Programme of UNDP and TCCH in Cyprus is one of the public awareness oriented projects aiming at the promotion of conservation works in Cyprus. All kinds of activities such as festivals, workshops, summer schools, and etc. should be organised both locally and internationally to promote the industrial heritage of North Cyprus. In addition, local media and social media should also promote this topic to encourage the society to get to know more about their cultural heritage and the problems of their conservation.

To sum up, there are several important steps that should be taken immediately for the conservation of the Narpak factory complex. In order to provide more clear understanding for each approach to be applied, an action plan for the case study is proposed in the table 5.1 below. It should be noted that, the conservation of an industrial heritage is not only about preserving the buildings itself but also keeping the social, economic and environmental values of that building which are the core of the sustainability. Moreover, everyone should participate in this field in order to be

successful including public, workers, officers, professionals, administrators in relevant authorities, NGOs, the body of the government. As long as there is an awareness of the significance of cultural heritage for the people, other required resources become more easier to obtain, with the help of motivation and the sense of ownership.

Table 5.1: Action Plan Proposal for the Narpak Factory Complex (Author)

Main Goal: Conservation of the Narpak Factory Complex as an Industrial Heritage in North Cyprus					
ACTION	**RESPONSIBLE**	**PRIORITY**	**START**	**RESOURCES**	**RESULTS**
Goal #1: Stopping further destructive interventions	Owner, TRNC Department of Antiquities and Museums, Lawyers, Supreme Court, Police, Conservators, Society, NGOs, Media	High	Immediately	Vision, Motivation, Knowledge, Analysis, Work Plan, Time, Effort, Legal Measures	Prevent further loss of values, keeping the authenticity, less damage to environment, less visual and sound pollution, prevent loss of money, time and effort
Goal #2: Calling all stakeholders to enact a law for industrial heritage conservation	Owner, TRNC Department of Antiquities and Museums, Lawyers, Supreme Court, Conservators, NGOs, Society	High	Immediately	Vision, Motivation, Knowledge, Analysis, Work Plan, Time, Effort	Achieve legal framework for industrial heritage conservation, decrease further invasive interventions, authorities obtain a voice in decision-making process
Goal #3: Proposing adaptive reuse of the Narpak factory complex	Owner, Conservation Architect, Civil Engineer, Workers	High	Immediately	Vision, Motivation, Knowledge, Analysis, Work Plan, Time, Effort	Economic income, increased social attraction, slow down deteriorations, keeping collective memory of TCs, revitalisation of Tuzla region
Goal #4: Removing incompatible additions	Owner, Conservation Architect, Civil Engineer, Workers	Medium	After Goal 3	Money, Workforce, Time, Work Plan, Tools	More aesthetic appearance, keeping authenticity, prevent loss of architectural values
Goal #5: Applying necessary treatment for material and structural deteriorations	Owner, Conservation Architect, Civil Engineer, Workers	Medium	After Goal 4	Money, Workforce, Time, Work Plan, Tools, Materials	Prevent physical problems, Increase life span of the complex, More aesthetic appearance, more durable structures, decrease risk of collapse
Goal #6: Increasing the public awareness and participation	TRNC Ministry of Education, primary and High School Teachers, Newspaper Agencies, TV programmers, NGOs, Society	High	Immediately	Vision, Motivation, Knowledge, Analysis, Work Plan, Time, Effort, Legal Measures	Increase social responsibility within society, increase education level of public, increase people involvement in cultural heritage conservation, increase potential of further projects related to topic

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

Today, conservation and adaptive reuse of the industrial heritage buildings are one of the most addressed issues in the cultural heritage field around the world. In the light of this topic, the Narpak factory complex should be conserved because of the intrinsic, extrinsic and economic values it possesses, refunctioned for the revitalisation of Tuzla region and transferred to the future generations as a part of an industrial heritage located in North Cyprus.

According to the findings of the literature survey, the complex has a rich historical background by hosting Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots and Turkish people from Turkey. By being one of the witnesses of the 1974 conflict in the island, this complex implies different meanings to their original Greek Cypriot owners and latter Turkish Cypriot owners. While the conflict had different effects on both communities, the Narpak factory complex is representing both trauma and success depending on its users, making the place socially and historically important.

Furthermore, the complex should be considered as one of the important symbols of the industrial era of Turkish Cypriot's due to its influential role played in Sanayi Holding period. Besides contributing to the development of the national economy after the 1974 conflict, also it served as a training school for many local workers to earn an experience which was not possible earlier. Therefore, the Narpak factory complex still lingers

strongly in previous workers' and their families' memories and constitutes an important part of the collective memory of Turkish Cypriots. Not just from the social dimension but also from the architectural perspective, the high quality of workmanship and unique aesthetic of the buildings makes the complex one of the best modern and magnificent examples of the industrial sites in the northern part of the island.

Results of the field survey revealed that the physical condition of the buildings is moderate despite of an abandonment for a long period but last uncontrolled interventions concerning the adaptive reuse project by Famagusta Municipality caused loss of many values of the complex suddenly. Even though the Narpak factory complex has a great potential for refunctioning of the buildings hence revitalisation of Tuzla region, it is currently under the threat of irreversible interventions which continues to damage the collective memory of the Turkish Cypriots.

On the other hand, the lack of applicable legal measures by responsible authorities and a very low level of public awareness complicate the conservation of the complex as there is no action against to those interferences from them. In addition to this, the lack of detailed documentation, the limited knowledge and the lack of historical documents that is never completed as a whole by responsible authorities, obstructed understanding of the importance of the Narpak factory complex as an industrial heritage until the present, which is mainly resulted from the archive problems in North Cyprus in general and valid for other industrial buildings as well.

Since the industrial heritage conservation is ongoing debate over 50 years in the world, the international guidelines and approaches are essential to be followed in the case of the Narpak factory complex and the other industrial heritage buildings located in North

Cyprus. Based on the assessment results, the adaptive reuse approach is highly preferable due to its potentials of architectural characteristics and its contribution to the sustainability of the complex. Also, introduction of relevant laws and regulations to the legislation and education programmes for increasing the public awareness and participation in decision-making processes play key roles in conservation of industrial heritage in North Cyprus. By applying the solid framework for industrial heritage conservation, the further uncontrolled and destructive interventions by people like done in the Narpak factory complex, can be highly prevented. Moreover, as the consciousness about the importance of the cultural heritage increases with the help of educational tools and media propagandas, the recognition of the industrial buildings as a heritage can increase among the society in North Cyprus that can lead to more encouragement for their conservation.

The Narpak factory complex is one of the industrial heritage examples that is currently abandoned and under the threat of harmful interventions by its owners. This situation should not be accepted by anyone as it harms all the values the complex possesses. Therefore, this study aimed to fill partially the gap in the literature about the Narpak factory complex that is missing earlier. Additionally, the significance of the complex and the results of the destructive interventions are highlighted in order to lift the awareness of the responsible authorities and the public to call for an immediate action.

As a result of this study, a visual and written database including historical and architectural features besides values, problems and potentials of the Narpak factory complex is created for the future conservation studies. In addition, an action plan for further steps regarding the conservation of the Narpak Factory Complex is proposed with other conservation approaches to be followed in the near future. Researchers in

industrial heritage field, previous, current and future users of the Narpak factory complex, Famagusta Municipality, TRNC Department of Antiquities and Museums and the public who are interested in this topic can all benefit from this research output. However, further research is needed to analyse the needs and expectations of users in decision-making process of conservation and adaptive reuse of the complex. Therefore, future researchers and experts should investigate the social and economic dimensions in more detail in Tuzla region and nearby area to understand better the implications of these factors. Moreover, any physical changes should be recorded and the findings obtained as a result of this research should be updated accordingly.

Although the industrial revolution started to affect the world since the late 18th century, main industrial developments happened in the 20th century in Cyprus during the British rule period. As mentioned in chapter 2, the fate of the industrial buildings that can be regarded as a heritage, was changed after the 1974 conflict in the island. From political, legal and economic perspectives, many problems were brought with the unrecognition of TRNC administration except Turkey at the international ground, which also affected the condition of cultural heritage in North Cyprus indirectly including the lack of laws and regulations, funding for conservation and etc.

Besides these problems, the effort of the government and the society to conserve their cultural heritage in North Cyprus is at very critical point since the majority of Turkish Cypriot community are still not aware of the importance of their cultural heritage including the industrial buildings. Therefore, nowadays most of the industrial facilities that were built as a result of industrialisation movement in 20th century, such as railways, CMC buildings, harbours, warehouses and various factories, unfortunately are either abandoned, demolished or in ruins because of the negligence of the

responsible authorities and the society and are still waiting for their turns to be conserved and transferred to next generations in North Cyprus. Consequently, many significant industrial heritage sites in North Cyprus are already lost and erased from the collective memory of Turkish Cypriots. The case study of Narpak factory complex which is in the similar situation currently can act as an example to emphasize the significance of the industrial heritage buildings in the cultural heritage of North Cyprus both physically and socially so that the other remaining industrial buildings can be perceived as a heritage by Turkish Cypriot community from now on and be conserved better for the future generations.

To conclude, cultural heritage either tangible or intangible should always be protected in every case by each generation as they are the symbols of the history and provide an identity to their community. Thus, it is everyone's responsibility to conserve and transfer their cultural heritage to next generations.

REFERENCES

Architects' Council of Europe Leeuwarden Declaration: Adaptive Re-Use of the Built Heritage: Preserving and Enhancing the Values of Our Built Heritage for Future Generation. (2018). Retrieved from https://www.ace-cae.eu/uploads/tx_jidocumentsview/LEEUWARDEN_STATEMENT_FINAL_EN-NEW.pdf

Burra charter. (1999). The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

Burra charter. (2013). The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

Cantell, S. F., & Huxtable, A. L. (2005). The Adaptive Reuse of Historic Industrial Buildings : Regulation Barriers, Best Practices and Case Studies Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree Master of Urban and Regional Planning Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U. May.

Do-co-mo-mo international. (n.d.). Do-Co-Mo-Mo International. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://www.docomomo.com/

Douglas, J. (2006). *Building Adaptation* (2nd ed.). Elsevier.

English Heritage. (1997). Sustaining the historic environment: New perspectives on the future. London: English Heritage

Erdim, H. (2014). Ekonomik Savaşın Önderi Sanayi Holding

European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage. (n.d.). European Federation of Associations of Industrial and Technical Heritage. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from http://www.e-faith.org/

European Route of Industrial Heritage. (n.d.). European Route of Industrial Heritage. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://www.erih.net/

Feilden, B. M., & Jokilehto, J. (1998). Management guidelines for world cultural heritage sites. Rome: ICCROM./

Fuladlu, K. (2016). The Impact of Urban Sprawl on Residents: The Case of Tuzla (Enkomi), Famagusta (Master's Thesis, Eastern Mediterranean University).

Günçe, K. & Hoşkara, Ş. (2009). New Life for the Industrial Heritage in Northern Cyprus.

Heritage Council of Victoria. (2013). *Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage: Opportunities & Challenges*. https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/HV_IPAWsinglepgs.pdf

ICOMOS. (1964). *THE VENICE CHARTER 1964.* https://www.icomos.org/charters/venice_e.pdf

ICOMOS. (2008). *The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*. http://icip.icomos.org/downloads/ICOMOS_Interpretation_Charter_ENG_04_10_08.pdf

ICOMOS New Zealand. (2010). ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, v, 1–11. http://icomos.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/NZ_Charter.pdf

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. (n.d.). ICCROM. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://www.iccrom.org/

International Council on Monuments and Sites. (n.d.). ICOMOS. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://www.icomos.org/en

Kılınç, A. (2009). *Value Assessment for Industrial Heritage in Zonguldak* (Master's Thesis, Middle East Technical University).

Köksal, G. (2005). *İstanbul'daki Endüstri Mirası İçin Koruma ve Yeniden Kullanım Önerileri*. (PhD Thesis, Istanbul Technical University).

Mason, R. (2002). Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological Issues and Choices. Research Report

Palmer, M. (2020). Industrial Archaeology. https://doi.org/10.1007/0-387-22831-4

Riegl, A. (1982). The Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Character and Origin, translated by K. Forster and D. Ghirardo, Oppositions, New York, Volume: 25, pp.21-51.

TICCIH. (2003). The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage. The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, July, 1–6.

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage. (n.d.). The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://ticcih.org/

Türkoğlu, F. (2015). Dev-İş (The Federation ıf Revolutionary Workers's Trade Union) and Its Union Activities at Cyprus Turkish Industry Holding Enterprises LTD. Company in Northern Cyprus: A Case Study (Master's Thesis, Middle East Technical University).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), I. C. on M. and S. (ICOMOS). (1994). the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994). The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994), 3. https://www.icomos.org/charters/nara-e.pdf

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (n.d.). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Retrieved September 9, 2020, from https://en.unesco.org/

URL 1: https://tinyurl.com/u4jvpedr

URL 2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cBL4HNXpKBM

URL 3: https://tinyurl.com/2dh5e6vv

URL 4: https://tinyurl.com/dtm4jx4w

URL 5: https://tinyurl.com/cueta9ds

URL 6: https://tinyurl.com/swt74w27

URL 7: https://tinyurl.com/9ycbt373

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Council of Ministers' Decision Documents

BAKANLAR KURULU KARARI DETAYLARI

Karar ID:	*62932*
Karar No:	*E(K-1)723-86*
Karar Tarihi:	*06/08/1986*
Karar Başlığı	*MAGOSA'DA ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ KURULMASI VE KURULACAK OLAN BÖLGENİN 1977, ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGELERİ YASASI (23/1977) KAPSAMINA ALINMASI:*
Karar Konusu:	*Balkanlar Kurulu, önergeye ekli sunulan haritada kırmızı ile işaretli ve parsel numaraları verilen alanların Türk Malı olmaması fcaydıyla Organize Sanayi Bölgeleri Yasası (23/1977) kapsamına alınmasını ve Ticaret, Sanayi ve Enerji Bakanlığına tahsisini onayladı*
Önerge No:	*488/86*
Önerge Yapan Bakanlık:	*Ticaret, Sanayi ve Enerji Bakanlığı*
Resmi Gazetede Yayınlandı mı:	*Evet*
Resmi Gazeteye Gidiş Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Sayı:	-
Ek1:	

BOŞ REZERV ALANLAR

XXIV.58.W1 Engomi Village	Rum Malı	Parsel No 114-15 116-9	Boş Rezerv Alan (Elf çevresi)
"	Hali Arazi	Parsel No 231/7 0-2-2900 ayak 2 231.6	Boş Rezerv Alan Tenten Çevresi
"	Manastır	Parsel 139	Boş Rezerv Arazi
"	Rum Malı	Parsel 148-149-150 60-0-0 a2 151, 152 (Kısmen) 153 (Kısmen) 127 (Kısmen) 128 (Kısmen) 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 138, 110, hi l,, 112, 114 (kısmen) 11, 67, 68, 69, 70.	Boş Rezerv Arazi (Nanpak Çevresi 3-0-0 a2
"	Hali Arazi	Parsel 231.21	Boş Rezerv Arazi (Nanpak Çevresi) 3-0-2200 a2
XXIV 58 E1 Engomi Village	Rum Mali	152 (kısmen), 153 (kısmen) 127 (kısmen) 128 (kısmen) 233, 231, 175, 177, 205, 204, 204/1, 204/2, 203, 206, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 178, 166, 167/1, 161, 161A, 162, 163, 137/2, 129, 130, 131.	Boş Rezerv Arazi (Tuncer Nikelaj Çevresi) 318-2-0 ayak2
XXIV 58 E1 Engomi Village	Hali Arazi	231, 16, 231, 17, 231.18	Boş Rezerv Arazi (Tuncer Nikelai Çevresi)
XXIV 59 W.1 Salamis QR. Blok : D. XXIV 59 W.2 Salamis QR. Blok : D.	Rum Malı	38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48	244-0-0 ayak2

MEVCUT FABRİKALAR

			Alanı	Açıklama
1) XXIV 59. W2 Engomi Village	Rum Mali	Parsel 47	1-3400 ayakkare	Dubam Sport Ltd. (D.E.M.D.'den kirali)
2) XXIV 58 E1 Engomi Village	"	Parsel 167/2	2.2.- ayakkare	Tuncer Nikelaj (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir protokolü ile)
3) XXIV 58 W1	"	Parsel 137//1/1	23.0.2450 ayakkare	Nanpafk (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir protokolü ile)
4) XXIV 59 W2	"	Parsel 42	7.0-1100 ayakkare	Famarak (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir protokolü ile)
5) XXIV 59 WI Salamis Q Blök D	"	Parsel 1396	9.2.1200 ayakkare	Ilkan Plastik Fab. (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir protokolü ile)
6) XXIV 59 W1 Salamis Q Ayluka Q Blök D	"	Parsel 1701	5.3.1200 ayakkare	Ada Elektrot Fab. (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir protokolü ile)
7) XXIV.59.W1 Ayluka Q Salamis Q Blok D	"	Parsel 1841	15.2.2800	Kuruluş Sünger ve plastik boru Fabrikaları (K.T.S.İ. Holding) (1976 Devir Protokolü)
8) XXIV.58.W1 Engomi Village	"	Parsel 7	1000 ayakkare	Ten Ten Gıda Fab. (D.E.M.D.'den kiralı)

Bakanlar Kurulu Karar Detay Bilgileri

BAKANLAR KURULU KARARI DETAYLARI

Karar ID:	*60533*
Karar No:	*E(K-2)238-88*
Karar Tarihi:	*02/03/1988*
Karar Başlığı	*NARPAK TESİSİNİN DOĞU AKDENİZ ÜNİVERSİTESİNE TAHSİS EDİLMESİ*
Karar Konusu:	*Bakanlar Kurulu, aşağıdaki kararı aldı.* *1) Gazi Mağusa Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde kurulan Narpak Tesisinin (Sheet XIV. 58.W. 1 Parsel No: 137/1) 6.8.1986 ve E(K-1)723-86 sayılı karar kapsamından çıkarılarak Akdeniz Üniversitesi Teknik Heyetinin raporu çerçevesinde ve Üniversite döner sermaye Tüzüğü uyarınca ve Tesisin dışarıya da üretim yapmayı ve özellikle Narenciye Paketleme Tesisleri tamirat ve yedeklerini de yaparak bugünkü üretim sahasında Topluma hizmetini sürdürmesi kaydıyle Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesine tahsisi,* *2) Sözkonusu Tesis içerisinde bulunan ve Sanayi Holding'e ait olan malzeme ve yedek parçaların Üniversite için gerekli olanlarının bedeli ödenmek suretiyle üniversite tarafından satın alınması.*
Önerge No:	*G.D.*
Önerge Yapan Bakanlık:	*G.D.*
Resmi Gazetede Yayınlandı mı:	*Evet*
Resmi Gazeteye Gidiş Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Sayı:	-
Ek1:	-

Bakanlar Kurulu Karar Detay Bilgileri

BAKANLAR KURULU KARARI DETAYLARI

Karar ID:	*56834*
Karar No:	*E-1395-97*
Karar Tarihi:	*25/08/1997*
Karar Başlığı	*K.T.S.İŞLETMELERİ HOLDİNG'İN ÖZELLEŞTİRİLMESİ:*
Karar Konusu:	*Bakanlar Kurulu, Özelleştirme Birimi'nin Sanayi Holding'in özelleştirilmesi ile ilgili raporlarını inceleyip, gerekli bilgileri ve görüşleri aldıktan sonra aşağıdaki kararı aldı;* ***I.*** *Güzelyurt Bölgesi:* ***I.*** *Akın Türbin Fabrikası:* *Bina ve makine/teçhizat ile birlikte veya ayrı olarak satılması veya kiralanması.* ***II.*** *Gazi Mağusa Bölgesi:* ***1. BORDO PLASTİK FABRİKASI:*** *Bina ve Makine Teçhizat ile birlikte veya ayrı olarak satılması veya kiralanması.* ***2.*** *Kurtuluş Sünger ve Kurtuluş Boru (Plastube) Fabrikaları:* *Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi Kampüsü içerisindeki bulunması ve Üniversitenin* *çalışan personeli ile birlikte binalara talip olması ve karşılığında Narpak tesisini vermeyi taahhüt etmiş oldukları dikkate alınarak, boru fabrikasındaki makine, teçhizatın Narpak'a taşınması ve bu işlemlerin çözüme ulaştırılması yönünde Yönetim Kurulu'nun yetkili kılınması.* ***3.*** *Famasack Çuval Fabrikası:* *Yasal mevzuatm uygun olması halinde arsa bina ve makine teçhizat ile birlikte başka müteşebbislerin de talip olduğu dikkate alınarak satılması veya K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. ile Koop Merkez Bankası Yönetim Kurullarının mutabakatı ile K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. borçlarına tuta mahsup edilerek devredilmesi.* ***4.*** *Harita Fabrikası:* *Bina ve makine/teçhizat ile birlikte veya ayrı ayrı olarak satılması veya kiralanması.* ***5.*** *Tuncer Nikelaj Fabrikası:* *Bina ve makine/teçhizatının satılması veya kiralanması.* ***6.*** *Ada Elektrod Fabrikası:* *Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi Kampüsü içinde olması nedeniyle öncelikle Üniversite Yönetimi ile K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. Yönetim Kurulu'nun görüşerek çıkacak sonuca göre binanın makine/teçhizatı ile birlikte üniversiteye devredilmesi üniversitenin istememesi halinde bina ve makine/teçhizatın birlikte veya ayrı ayrı satılması veya kiralanması.* ***III. HASPOLAT SANAYİ BÖLGESİ:*** ***1 .G****ökkuşağı Boya Fabrikası:* *Fasıl 224 Taşınmaz Mal (Tasarruf Kayıt ve Kıymet Takdiri) Yasası çerçevesinde müracaata dikkate alınarak hak sahibi olması halinde öncelikle hak sahibine satılması veya kiralanması.* ***2.*** *Haspolat Organize Sanayi Bölgesi sınırları içerisindeki K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. Şirketi bünyesinde bulunan diğer tüm fabrika binalarının değiştirilmiş şekliyle 23/77 sayılı Organize Sanayi Bölgeleri yasası Kapsamında mütalaa edilmek kaydıyla, bina ve/veya makine/teçhizatın satılması veya kiralanması.* *IV. K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. Şirketince özel girişimcilere kiralanmış bulunan ve mukavele süreleri sona ermemiş olan tesislerin, mukavele süreleri sona erdikten sonra bina, makine/techizatm satılması veya kiralanması* *V. Genel Merkez ve Tüm satış merkez binalarının bir bütün olarak Devlet'e iade edilmesi, içerisinde olan ve K.T.S.İ.Holding Ltd. mülkiyetinde bulunan döşeme demirbaş ve/veya makine/teçhizatın satılması veya kiralanması.* *VI. Satışlardan kiralamalardan ve/veya bu fona yapılacak ilavelerden elde edilecek gelirin ayrı bir fonda toplanarak;* *- Öncelikle personele karşı olan taahhütlerin karşılanması ve borçların ödenmesinde kullanılması,- Emekliliği yaklaşan personele emeklilik hakkı kazanacağı süreye eşdeğer prim hakkı verilmesi,* *- Bu işlemlerden sonra fondaki değerin, ise şirketin, personel yapısı da dikkate alınarak personel lehine Ekonomi Bakanlığı ve Bakanlar Kurul'nca belirlenecek kıstaslar çerçevesinde değerlendirilmesi,* *1487* *- Bakanlar Kurulu'nun olanaklar çerçevesinde çalışanların mağduriyete uğramasını önleyecek önlemleri alması.* ***VII.*** *Gökkuşağı Boya Fabrikası ve Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi'ne devredilecek tesisler ile devlete iade edilecek tesisler haricinde yapılacak olan satış ve/veya kiralama işlemlerinin yürürlükteki mevzuata uygun olarak ihale yöntemi ile yapılması. Talip olunması halinde makul ölçüler dikkate alınarak personele öncelik tanınması* ***VIII.*** *Sonuda şirketin tasviyesinin sağlanması için Ekonomi Bakanlığı'nm yetkili kılınması.* ***IX.*** *K.T.S.İ. Holding Ltd. Yönetim Kurulu'nun çalışan personeli ve ilgili sendikayı bilgilendirmesi.*
Önerge No:	*1154/97*
Önerge Yapan Bakanlık:	*Ekonomi Bakanlığı*
Resmi Gazetede Yayınlandı mı:	*Evet*
Resmi Gazeteye Gidiş Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Sayı:	-
Ek1:	-

BAKANLAR KURULU KARARI DETAYLARI

Karar ID:	*37862*
Karar No:	*S-987-2006*
Karar Tarihi:	*19/04/2006*
Karar Başlığı	*MİLLİ EĞİTİM VE KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI KONTROL VE YÖNETİMİNE PARSEL VERİLMESİ*
Karar Konusu:	*Bakanlar Kurulu, Gazi Mağusa bölgesi meslek okullarının bir yerde toplanması amacıyle, E(K-1)723-86 sayı ve 6.8.86 tarihli kararı ile organize sanayi bölgesi olarak ayrılan 137/1, 138, 122, 123, 126, 127 ve 130 no'lu parseller ile E(K-2)238-88 sayı ve 2.3.1988 tarihli kararı ile Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi'nin kullanımına verilen Tuzla pafta/harita 137/2 no'lu parselin belirtilen kararlar kapsamından çıkarılarak Milli Eğitim ve Kültür Bakanlığı'nın kontrol ve yönetimine verilmesini ve adı geçen kararların bu yönde tadil edilmesini onayladı.*
Önerge No:	*1009/2006*
Önerge Yapan Bakanlık:	*Milli Eğitim ve Kültür Bakanlığı*
Resmi Gazetede Yayınlandı mı:	*Evet*
Resmi Gazeteye Gidiş Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Sayı:	-
Ek1:	-

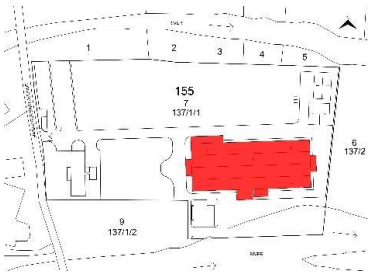
Bakanlar Kurulu Karar Detay Bilgileri

BAKANLAR KURULU KARARI DETAYLARI

Karar ID:	*27037*
Karar No:	*S(K-II)1650-2008*
Karar Tarihi:	*06/08/2008*
Karar Başlığı	*GAZİMAĞUSA BELEDİYESİ'NİN KULLANIMINA PARSEL VERİLMESİ*
Karar Konusu:	*Bakanlar Kurulu, S-987-2006 sayı ve 19.4.2006 tarihli karar ile Milli Eğitim ve Kültür Bakanlığı'nın kontrol ve yönetimine verilen Tuzla pafta/harita XXIV/58 W1 &E1'de kain 122, 123, 126, 127, 130, 137/1, 137/2 ve 138 nolu (Narpak Tesisleri ve arazisi) parsellerin, KKTC Anayasası'nın 159'uncu maddesinin (1) (b) ve (3)'üncü fıkraları ile 41/1977 sayılı İskan, Topraklandırma ve Eşdeğer Mal Yasası'nın 4 (1) maddesi uyarınca kamu yararına ayrılarak Devletin mülkiyeti altında kalması ve eşdeğer maksatlarında kaynak teşkil etmemesi kaydıyla, taraflar arasında imzalanan ve önergeye ekli sunulan sözleşmeye bağlı olarak Milli Eğitim ve Kültür Bakanlığı'nın kontrol ve yönetiminden alınarak, Gazimağusa Belediyesi'nin kullanımına bırakılmak üzere İçişlerinden Sorumlu Bakanlığın kontrol ve yönetimine verilmesini onayladı.*
Önerge No:	*1699/2008*
Önerge Yapan Bakanlık:	*İçişleri Bakanlığı*
Resmi Gazetede Yayınlandı mı:	*Evet*
Resmi Gazeteye Gidiş Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Tarihi:	-
Resmi Gazete Sayı:	-
Ek1:	-

Source URL: http://95.0.174.26/bkkarar/27037/detay

Appendix B: Inventory Forms

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER</td><td>Inventory No: 1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Country: North Cyprus</td><td colspan="2">City: Famagusta</td><td>Region: Tuzla</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue</td><td colspan="2">Sheet: XXIV.58.W.2.</td><td rowspan="2">Parcel: 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Block: 155</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Name: Factory Building</td><td colspan="3">Builder: Cronos General Industries LTD.</td><td>Date: Early 1970s</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Architect: Unknown</td><td>Style: Modern</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Brief Description: Single storey industrial building with a rectangular plan along east-west directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conservation Condition</td><td>Structure Condition</td><td>Façade Condition</td><td>Roof Condition</td><td>Interior Condition</td><td>Moisture Condition</td></tr>
<tr><td>Good</td><td>Good</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Good</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Site Plan
 
</td><td colspan="3">Front Façade
  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved but some partition walls inside and annexe are added. The structure system is durable and material deteriorations are quite excessive.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Ownership: Foundation</td><td colspan="3">Current User: Famagusta Municipality</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Architectural Features</td><td colspan="3">Technical Features</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plan</td><td colspan="2">Rectangular, modular, total 26 rooms</td><td>Heating</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Façade</td><td colspan="2">Symmetrical, curvy eaves, special columns, clerestory roof, ribbon windows</td><td>Water</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interior Elements</td><td colspan="2">Brick walls, wooden partition walls, metal openings, concrete floor, cabinets</td><td>Electricity</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material & Construction Technique</td><td colspan="2">Mixture of RC frame and steel truss system, corrugated metal, glass, steel, concrete, brick, wood, ceramic, plaster, paint, aluminium, shingle</td><td>Drainage</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Original Function:</td><td colspan="3">Current Function:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Factory</td><td colspan="3">Abandoned</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren</td><td colspan="3">Supervisor: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer</td></tr>
</table>

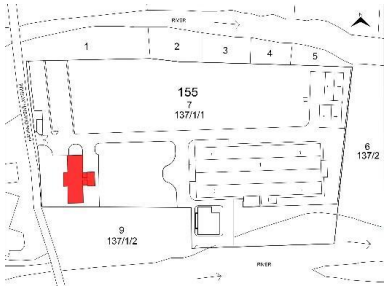
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER	**Inventory No:** 2

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2.	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
	Block: 155	
Name: Administration Building	**Builder:** Cronos General Industries LTD.	**Date:** Early 1970s
	Architect: Unknown	**Style:** Modern

Brief Description: Double storey office building with a T plan along with north-south directions, elevated on special columns. Double façade on north-south-west directions on the first floor.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Poor

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Façade characteristics are highly changed except for sun shading elements and columns. Plan organization partially changed by removal of some walls. The structure system is damaged and material deteriorations are quite excessive. Loss of interior elements and covering materials.

Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		Technical Features	
Plan	Rectangular, modular, total 26 rooms	**Heating**	-
Façade	Symmetrical, eaves, special columns, flat roof, ribbon windows, brick sun shading wall	**Water**	-
Interior Elements	Brick walls, wooden partition walls, wood openings, marble floor, suspended ceiling, double-wing staircase, cabinets	**Electricity**	-
Material & Construction Technique	RC frame system, glass, steel, concrete, brick, wood, ceramic, plaster, paint,	**Drainage**	-

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Office	Abandoned
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

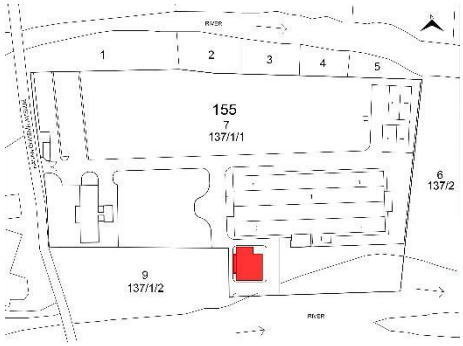
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY **FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM** **SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER**	**Inventory No:** 3

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2. **Block:** 155	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
Name: Refectory Building	**Builder:** Cronos General Industries LTD.	**Date:** Early 1970s
	Architect: Unknown	**Style:** Modern

Brief Description: Single storey refectory building with a square plan.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved but some partition walls inside are added. Structure system is durable and material deteriorations are quite excessive.

Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		Technical Features	
Plan	Square, modular, total 7 rooms	**Heating**	-
Façade	Symmetrical, curvy eaves, flat roof, ribbon windows	**Water**	-
Interior Elements	Brick walls, aluminium partition wall, metal openings, marble floor, cabinets	**Electricity**	-
Material & Construction Technique	RC frame system, glass, steel, concrete, brick, wood, ceramic, plaster, paint, aluminium	**Drainage**	-

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Refectory	Abandoned
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

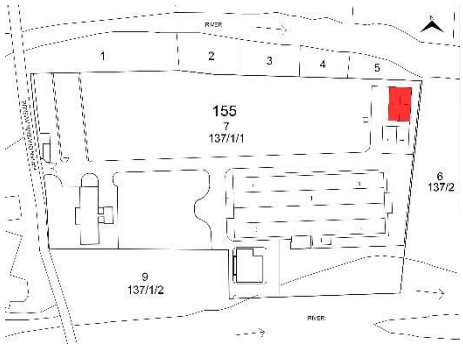
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER	**Inventory No:** 4

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2. **Block:** 155	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
Name: Double Storage Building	**Builder:** Unknown **Architect:** Unknown	**Date:** Early 2000s **Style:** -

Brief Description: Single storey storage building with a rectangular plan along with withThe structure north-south directions.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved. Structure system is durable and material deteriorations are quite a few.

Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		Technical Features	
Plan	Rectangular, modular, total 2 rooms	**Heating**	-
Façade	Symmetrical, gable roof, sliding doors	**Water**	-
Interior Elements	Corrugated metal partition wall, metal openings, concrete floor	**Electricity**	-
Material & Construction Technique	Steel frame system, corrugated metal, steel, concrete, wood	**Drainage**	-

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Storage	Storage
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

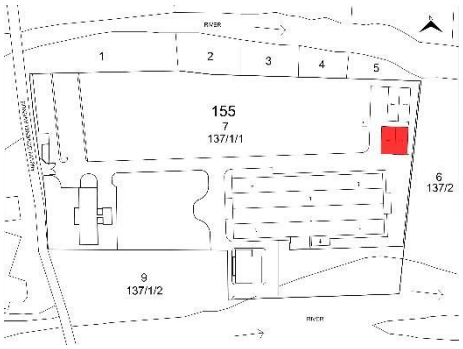
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER	**Inventory No:** 5

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2. **Block:** 155	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
Name: Single Storage Building	**Builder:** Cronos General Industries LTD.	**Date:** Early 1970s
	Architect: Unknown	**Style:** Modern

Brief Description: Single storey storage building with a square plan.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Moderate	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved. The structure system is mostly durable and material deteriorations are quite excessive.

Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		Technical Features	
Plan	Square, modular, single space, open plan	**Heating**	-
Façade	Gable roof, casement windows, sliding doors	**Water**	-
Interior Elements	Corrugated metal partition wall, metal openings, concrete floor	**Electricity**	-
Material & Construction Technique	Steel frame system, corrugated metal, steel, concrete, wood	**Drainage**	-

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Workshop	Storage
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

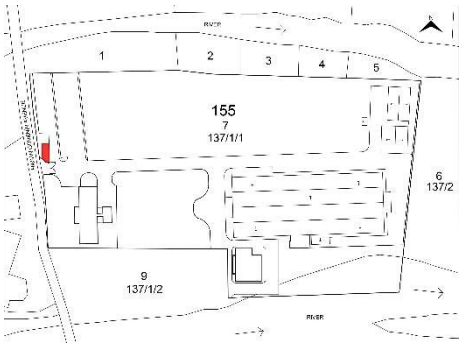
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY **FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM** **SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER**	**Inventory No:** 6

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2. **Block:** 155	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
Name: Security Building	**Builder:** Cronos General Industries LTD.	**Date:** Early 1970s
	Architect: Unknown	**Style:** Modern

Brief Description: Single storey industrial building with a rectangular plan along with east-west directions.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Good	Good	Moderate	Good	Moderate	Moderate

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved. The structure system is durable and material deteriorations are excessive.

Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		**Technical Features**	
Plan	Rectangular, modular, total 5 rooms	**Heating**	Yes
Façade	Flat roof, different sizes and types of windows	**Water**	Yes
Interior Elements	Brick walls, metal openings, marble floor	**Electricity**	Yes
Material & Construction Technique	RC frame system, glass, concrete, brick, wood, ceramic, plaster, paint, aluminium	**Drainage**	Yes

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Office and Accommodation	Office and Storage
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

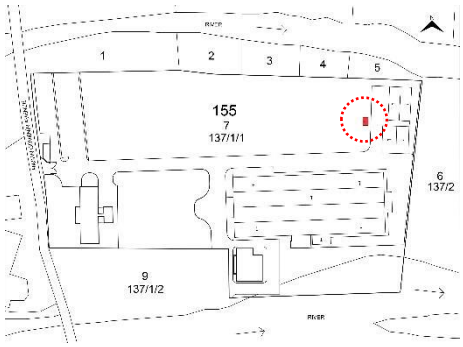
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY **FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE – MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM** **SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER**	**Inventory No:** 7

Country: North Cyprus	**City:** Famagusta	**Region:** Tuzla
Street: Hasan Güvenir Avenue	**Sheet:** XXIV.58.W.2. **Block:** 155	**Parcel:** 137/1/1, 7 (metric system)
Name: Restroom Building	**Builder:** Cronos General Industries LTD.	**Date:** Early 1970s
	Architect: Unknown	**Style:** -

Brief Description: Single storey restroom building with a rectangular plan along with north-south directions.

Conservation Condition	Structure Condition	Façade Condition	Roof Condition	Interior Condition	Moisture Condition
Moderate	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Site Plan



Front Façade

Observations: Plan and façade characteristics are highly conserved. The structure system is highly damaged with cracks on north and west facades and material deteriorations are quite excessive.

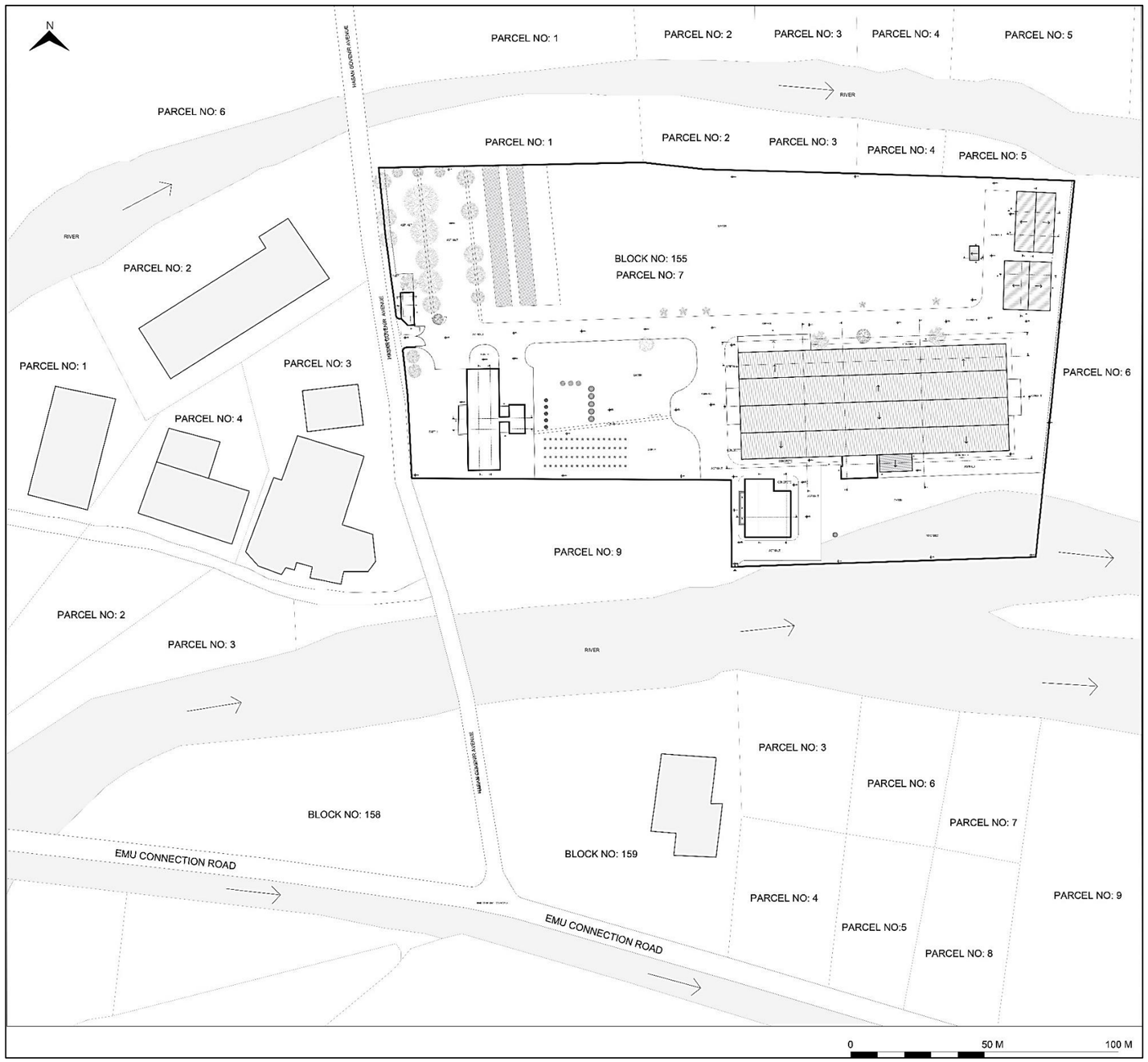
Ownership: Foundation	**Current User:** Famagusta Municipality

Past Renovations: No obvious maintenance or renovation were observed.

Architectural Features		Technical Features	
Plan	Rectangular, modular, total 5 rooms	**Heating**	-
Façade	Shed roof, awning windows	**Water**	-
Interior Elements	Brick walls, metal openings, marble floor, closets, sinks	**Electricity**	-
Material & Construction Technique	Brick masonry system, glass, concrete, brick, wood, ceramic, plaster, paint, aluminium, corrugated metal	**Drainage**	-

Original Function:	**Current Function:**
Restroom	Abandoned
Prepared By: Deniz Özdiren	**Supervisor:** Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ege Uluca Tümer

Appendix C: Measured Drawings



EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

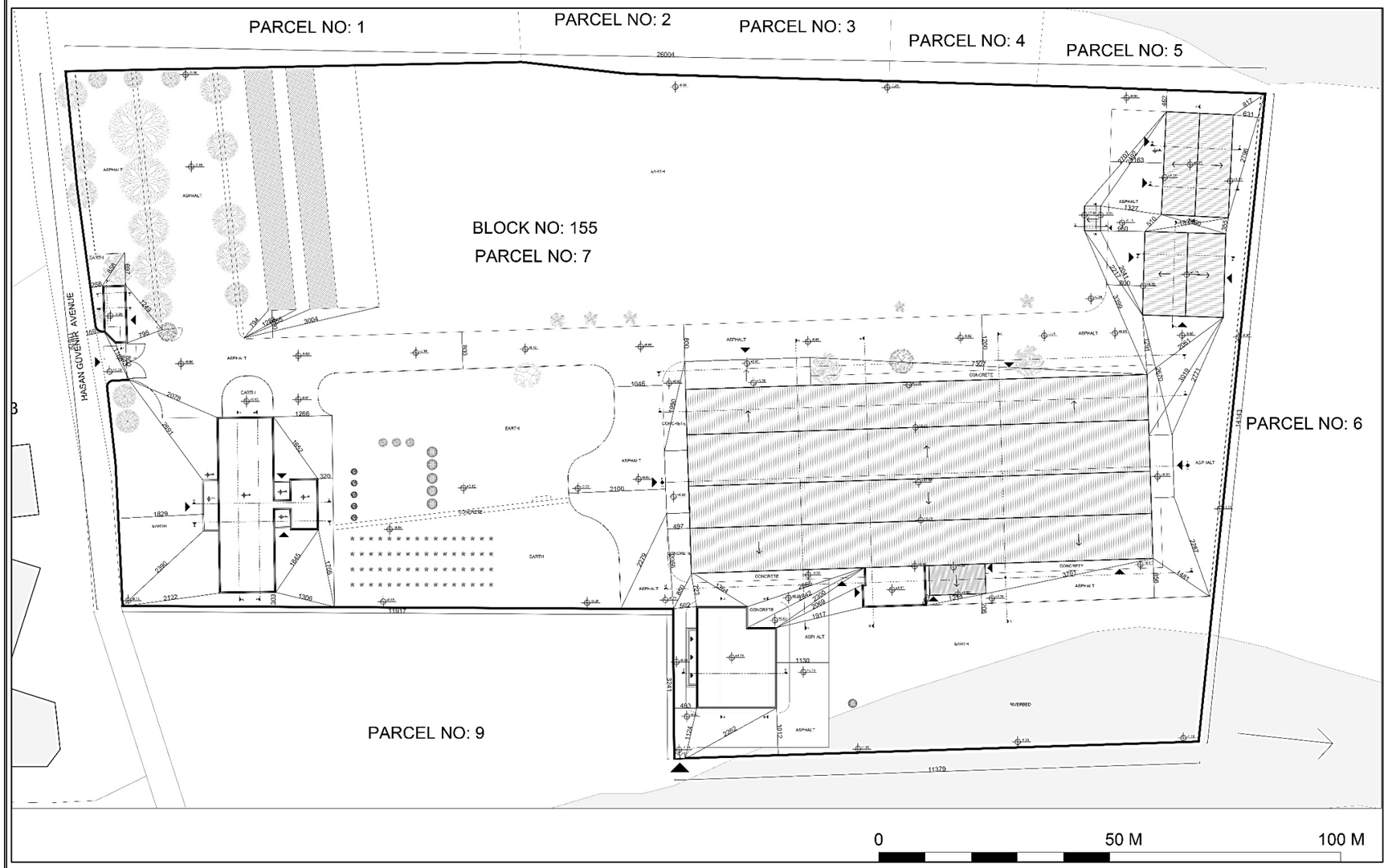
PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER

MEASURED DRAWINGS

SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER	1



EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

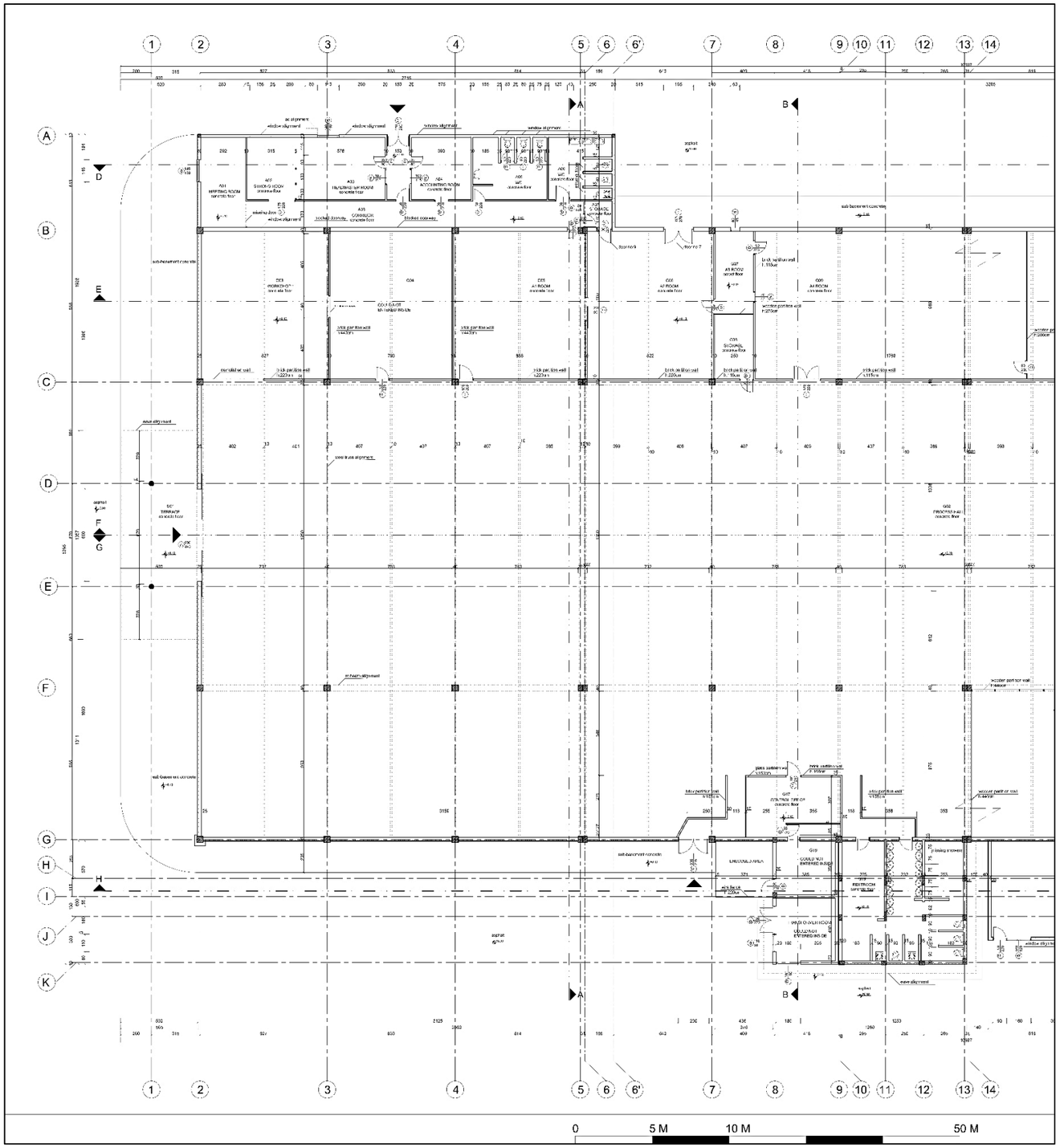
PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER

MEASURED DRAWINGS

FACTORY COMPLEX SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER	2

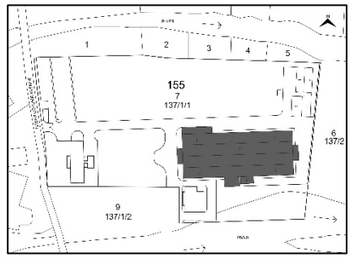


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

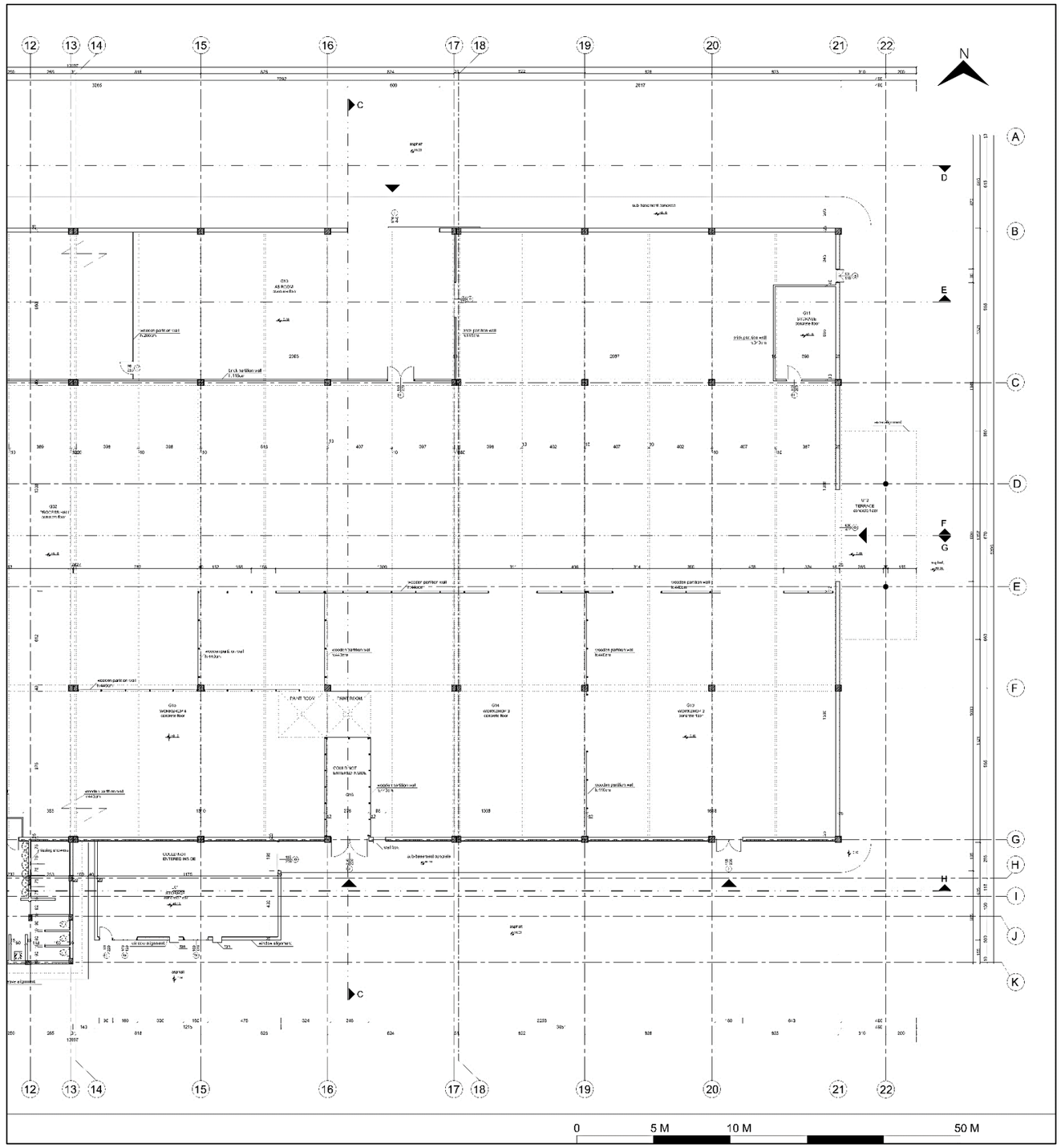
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

FACTORY FLOOR PLAN PART I

SHEET NUMBER	3

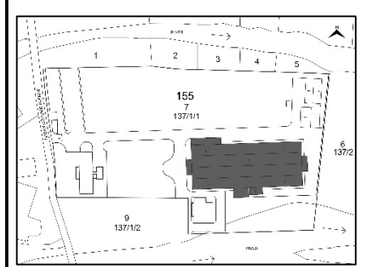


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

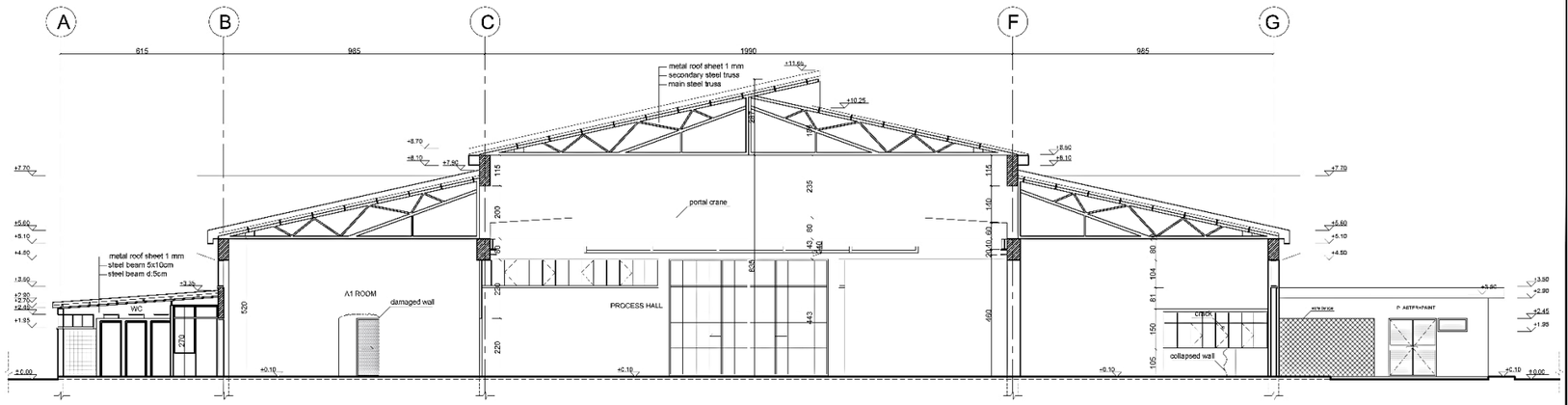
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



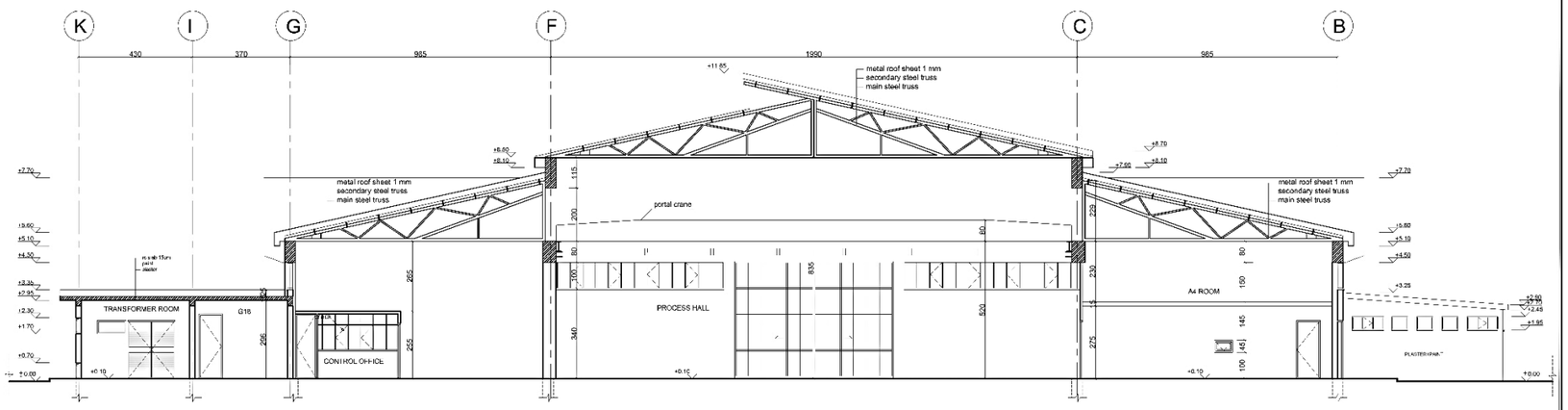
MEASURED DRAWINGS

FACTORY FLOOR PLAN PART II

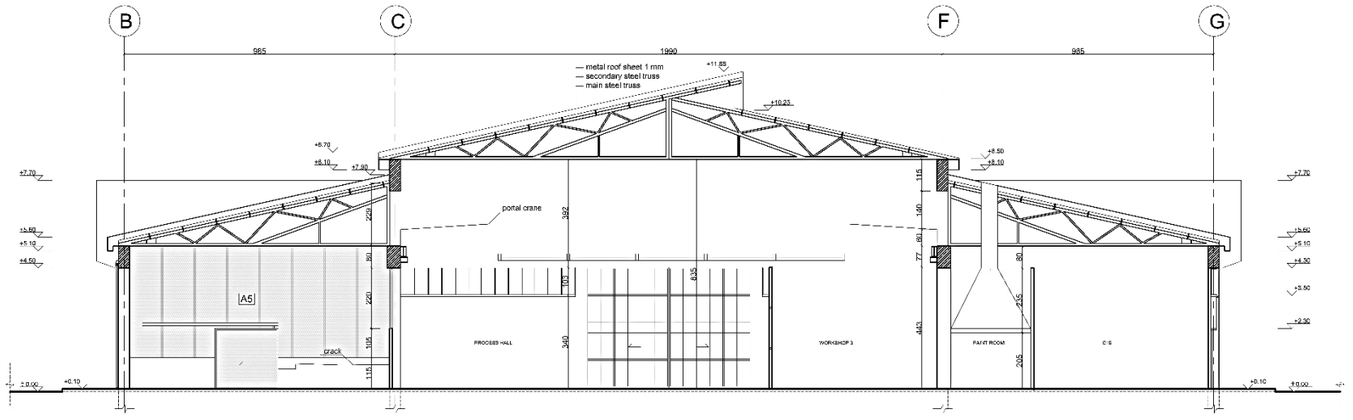
SHEET NUMBER	4



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

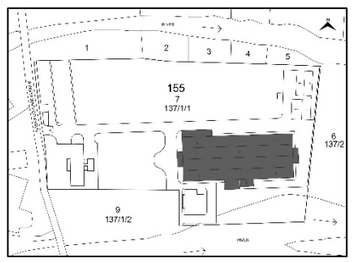
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

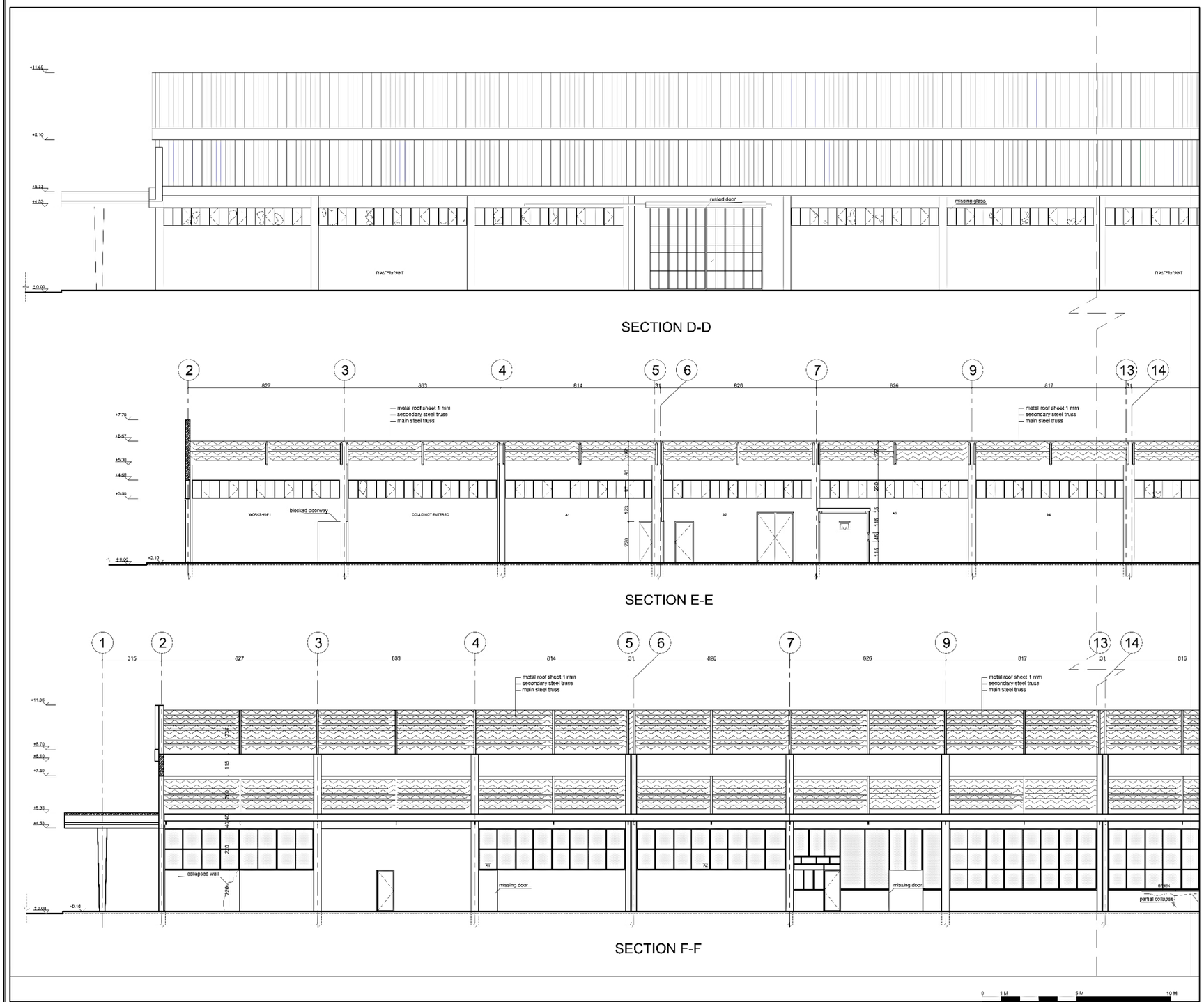
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B, C-C

SHEET NUMBER	5

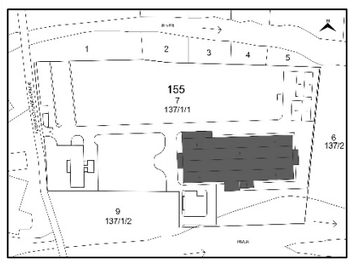


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

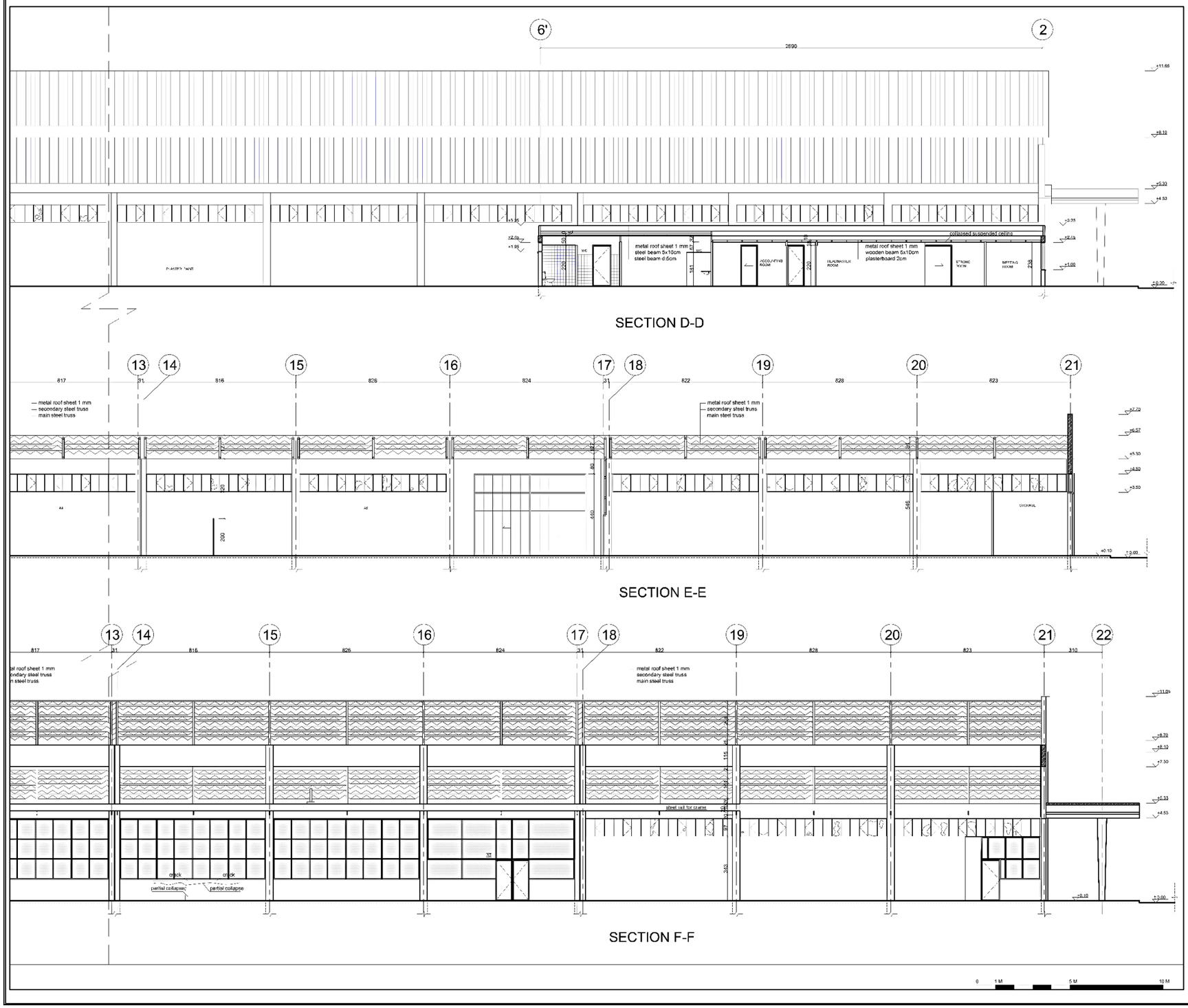
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION D-D, E-E, F-F PART I

SHEET NUMBER	6

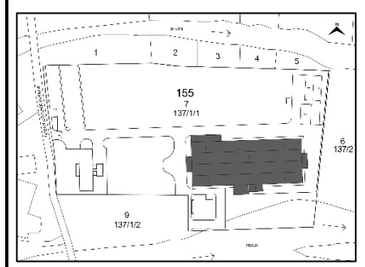


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

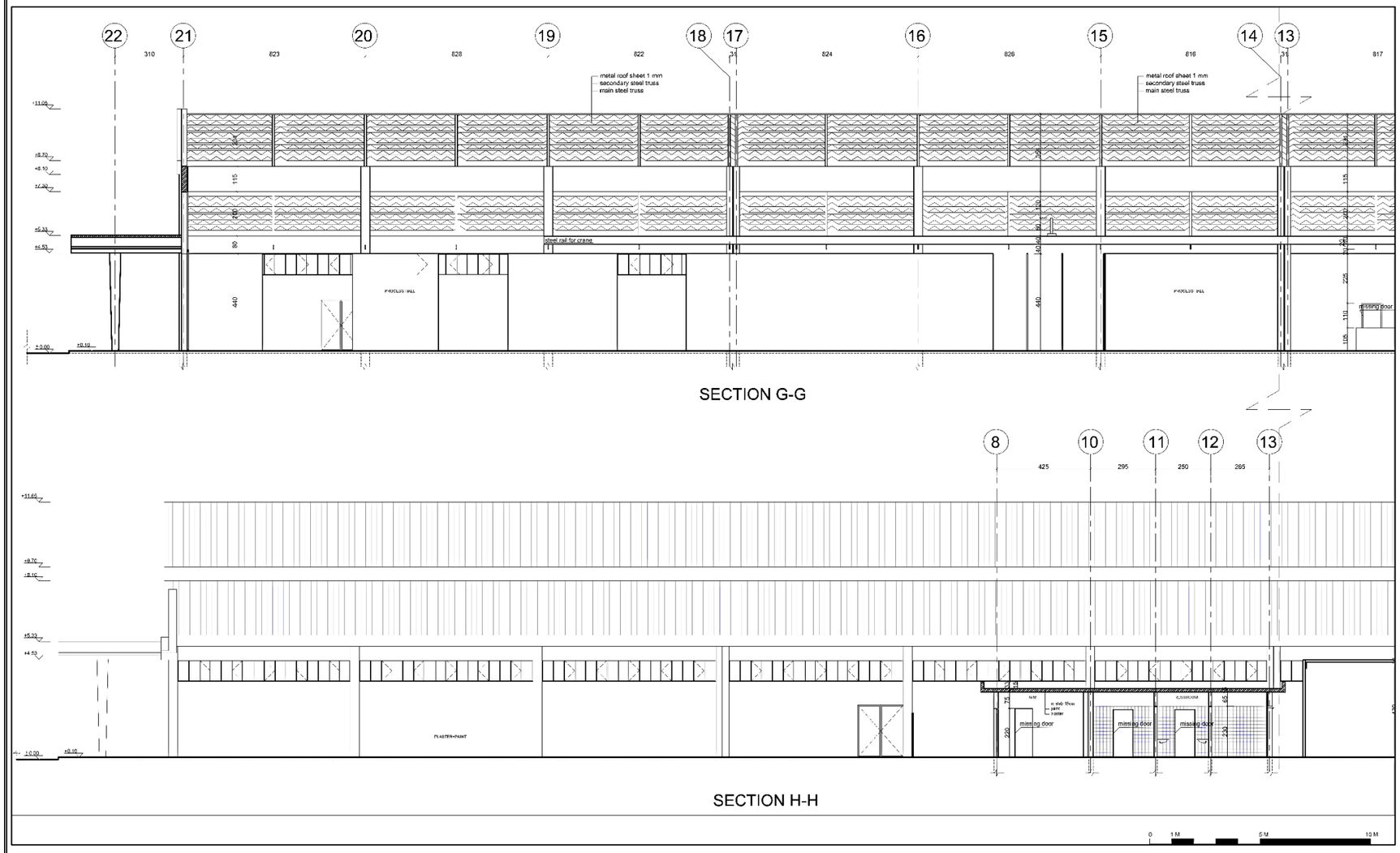
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION D-D, E-E, F-F PART II

SHEET NUMBER	7



SECTION G-G

SECTION H-H

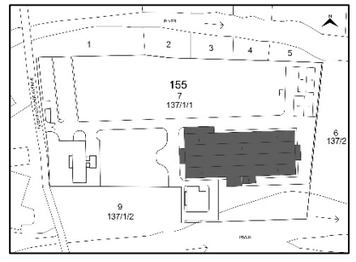
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

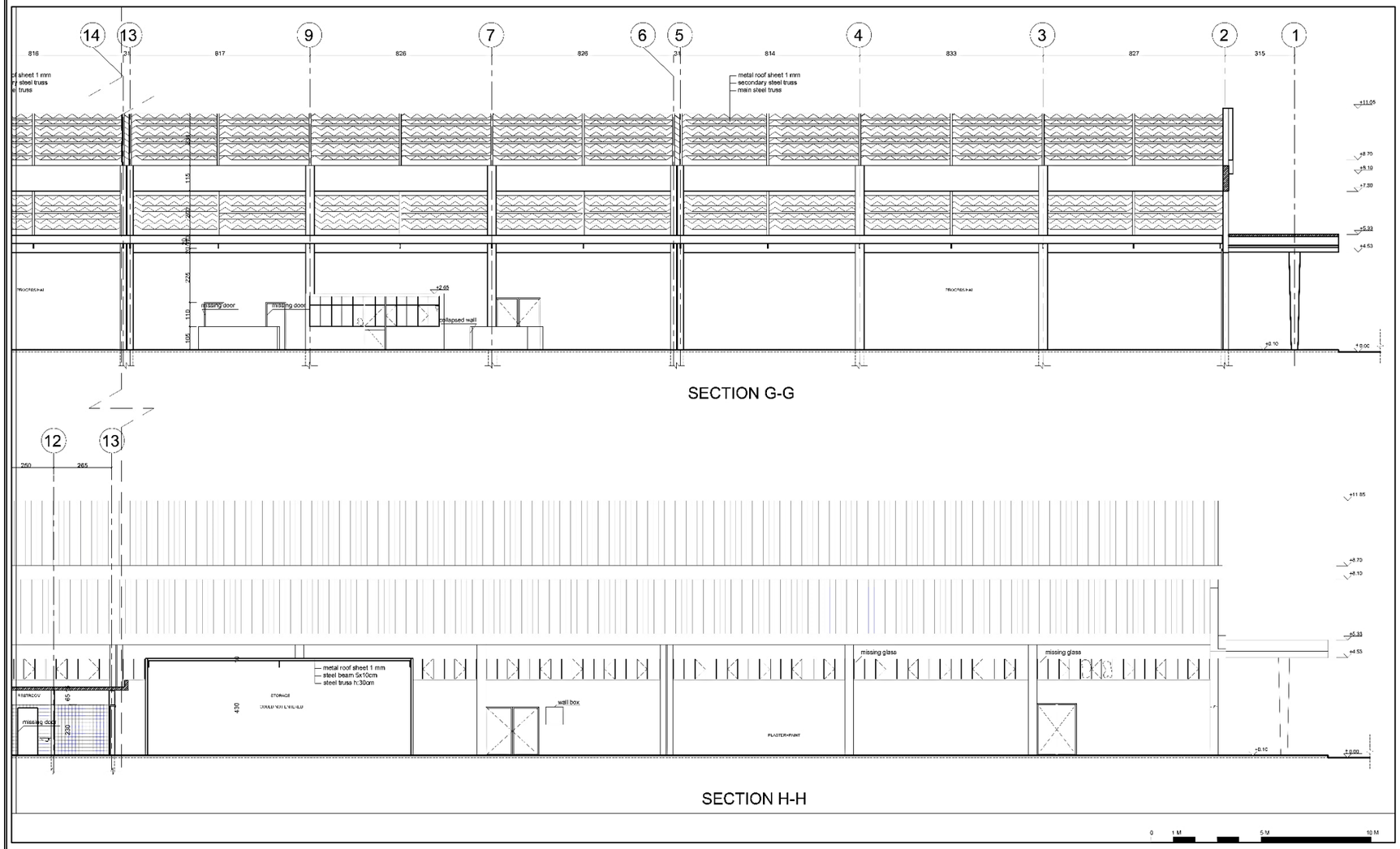
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION G-G,H-H PART I

SHEET NUMBER	8

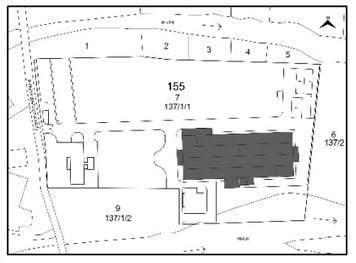


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

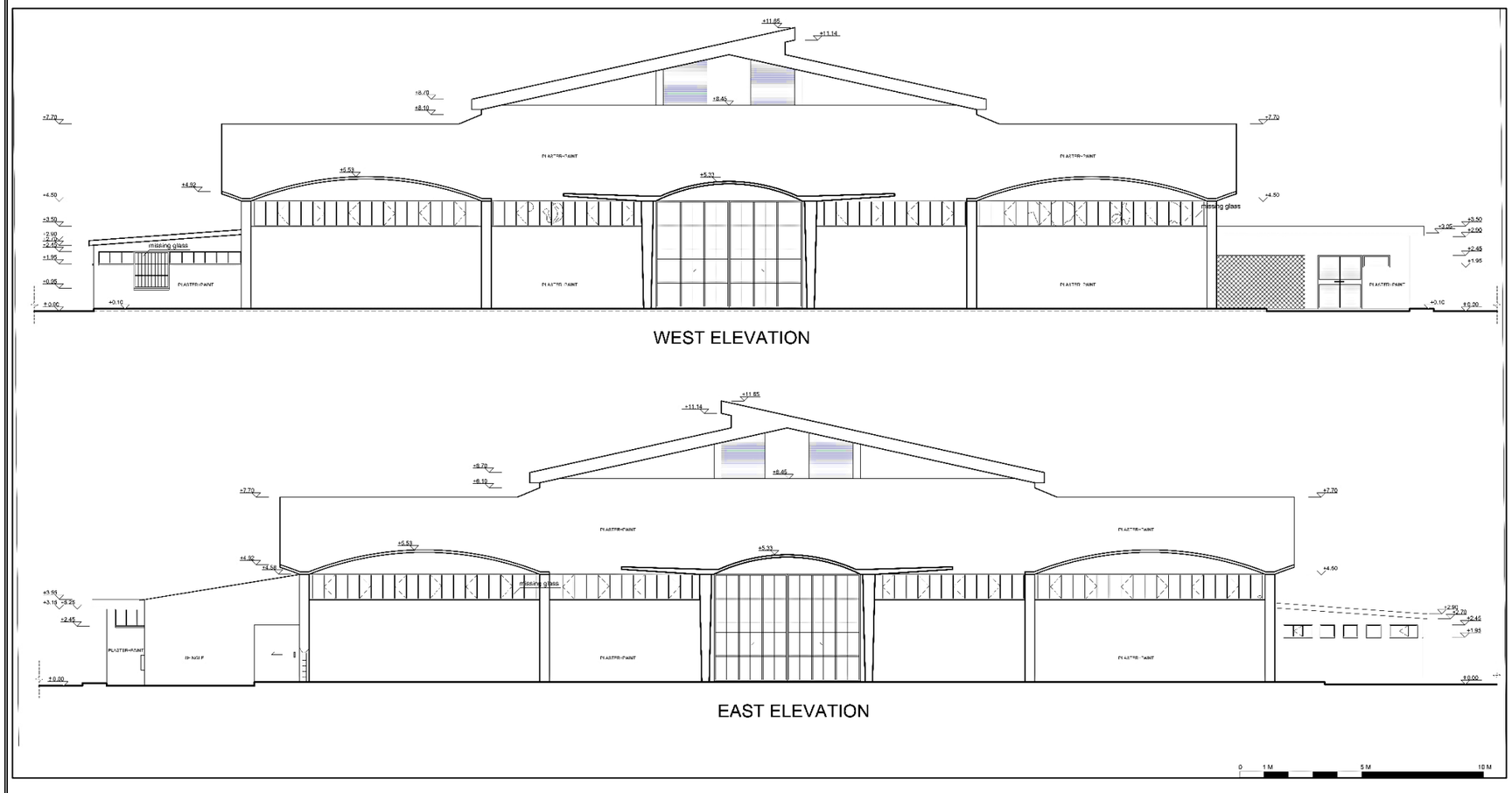
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION G-G, H-H PART II

SHEET NUMBER	9



WEST ELEVATION

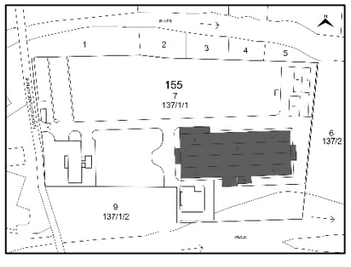
EAST ELEVATION

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

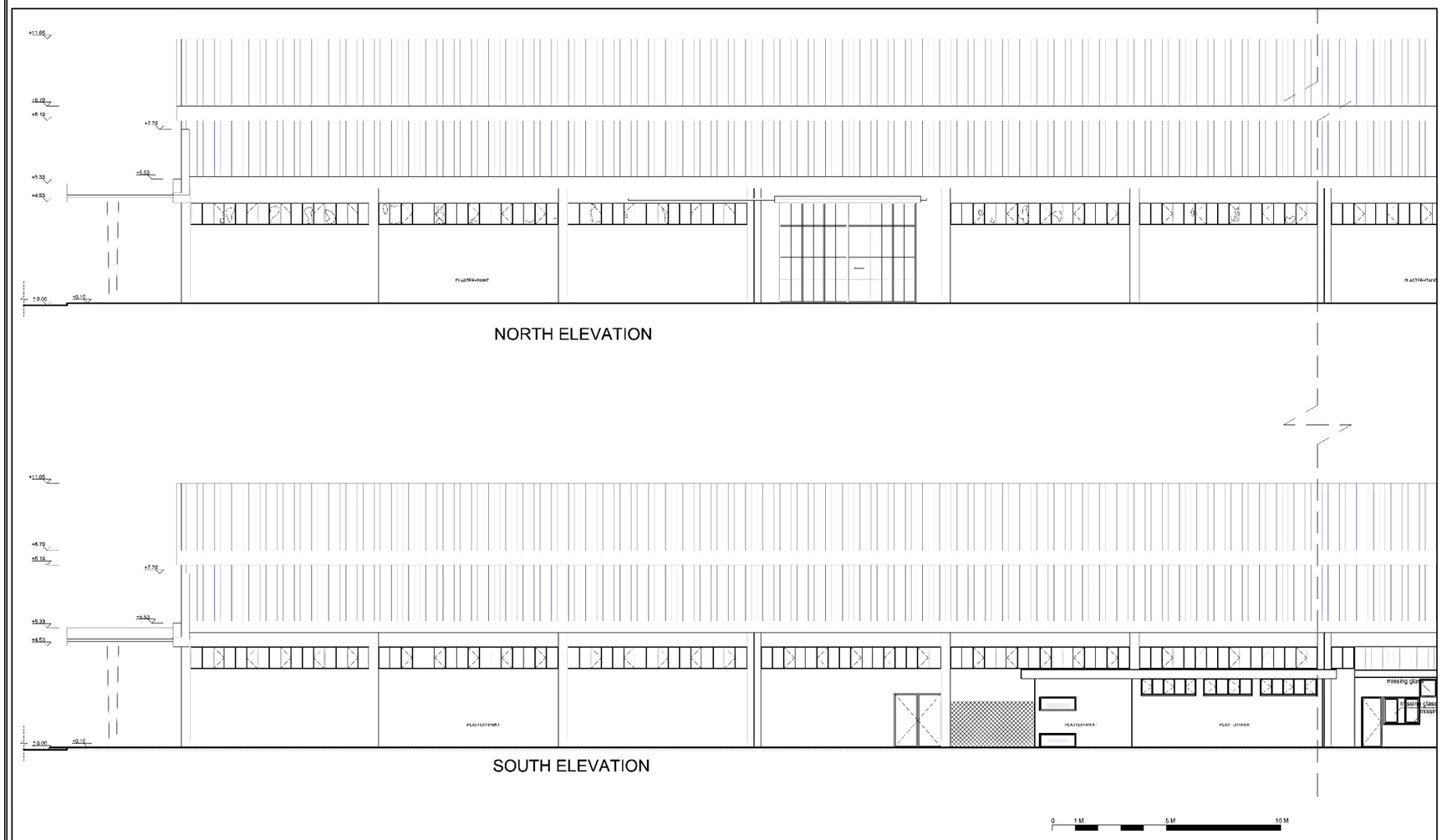
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

WEST, EAST ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	10

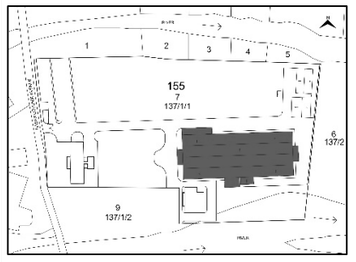


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

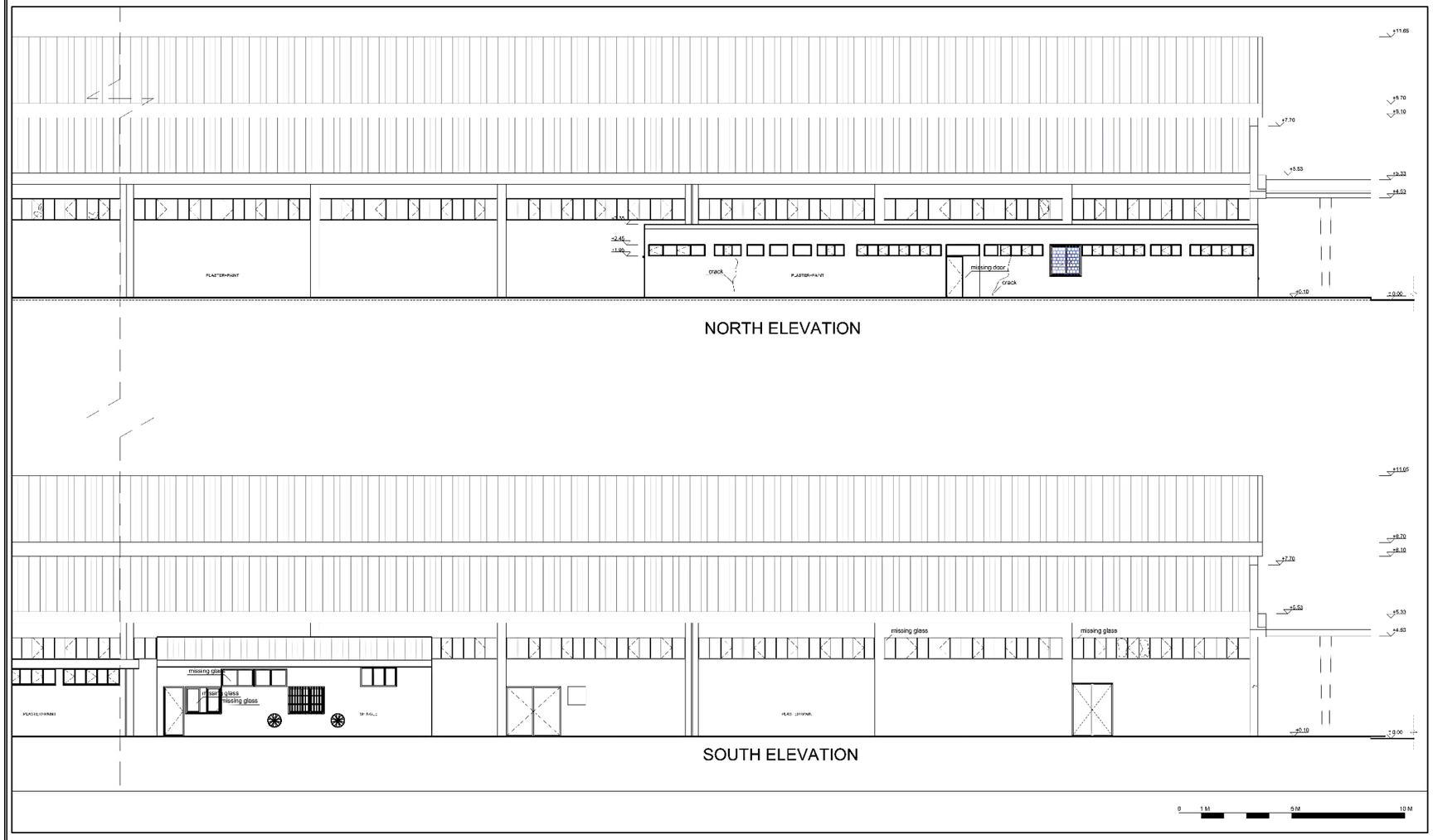
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATION PART I

SHEET NUMBER	11

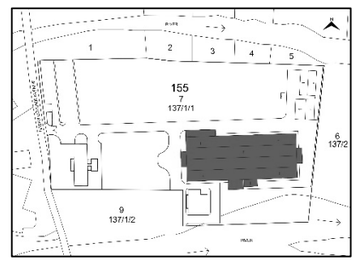


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

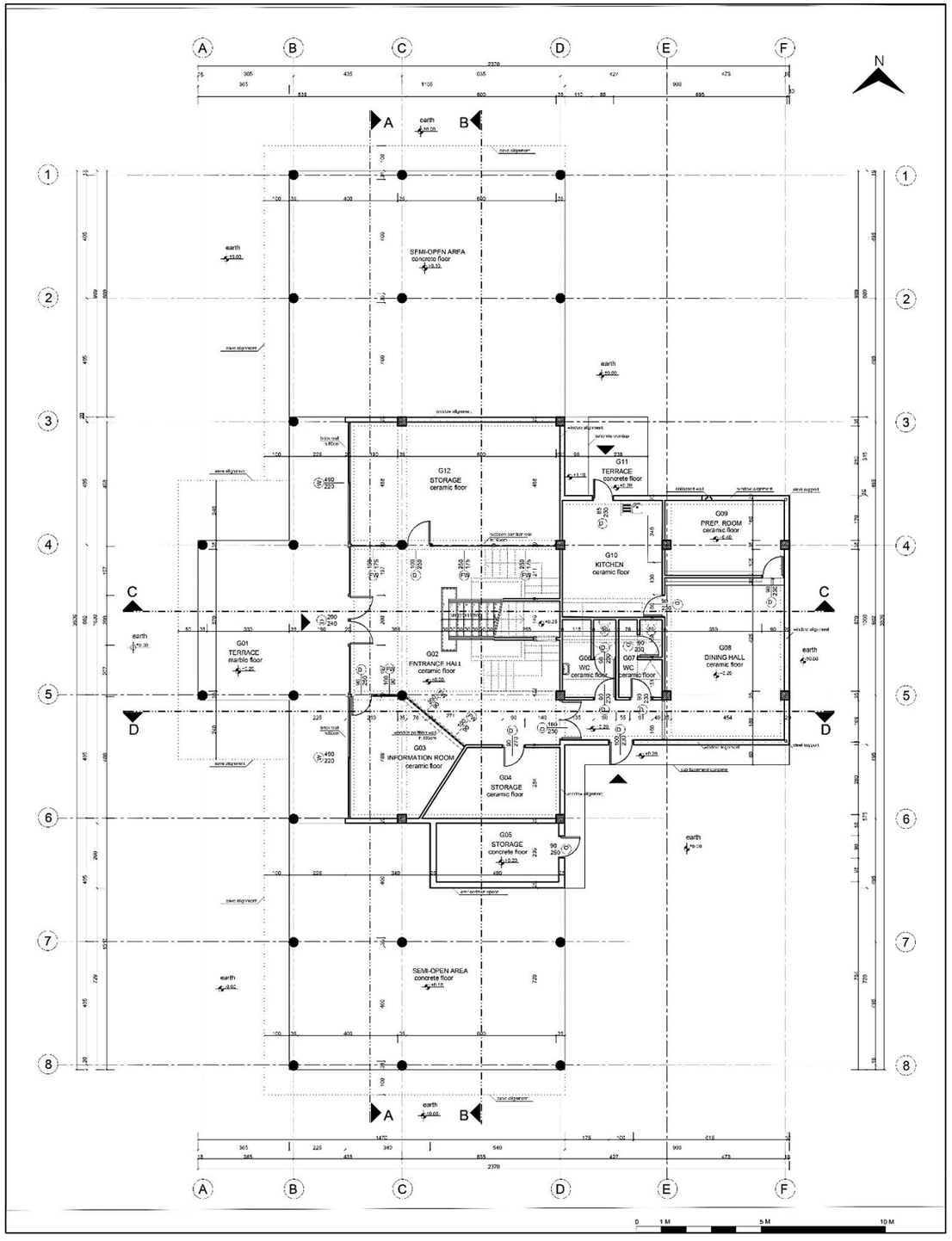
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATION PARTII

SHEET NUMBER	12

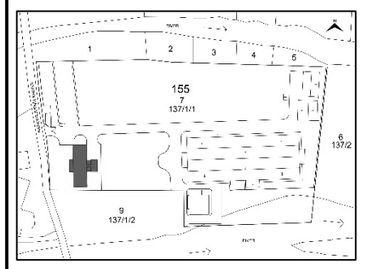


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

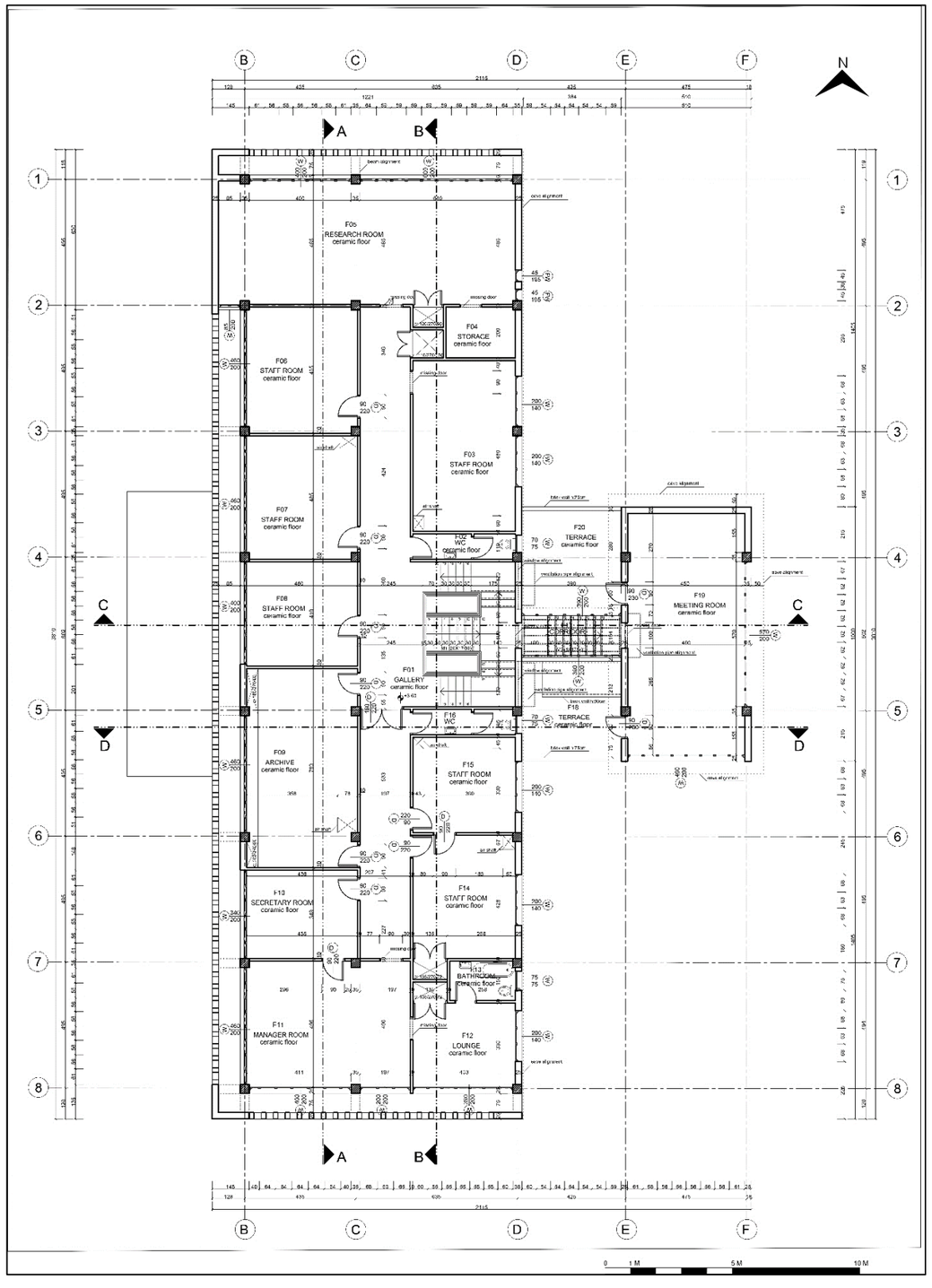
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SHEET NUMBER	13

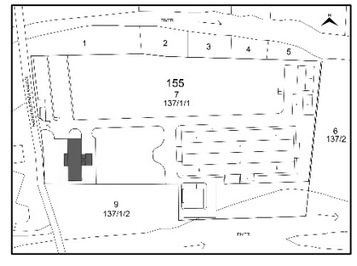


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

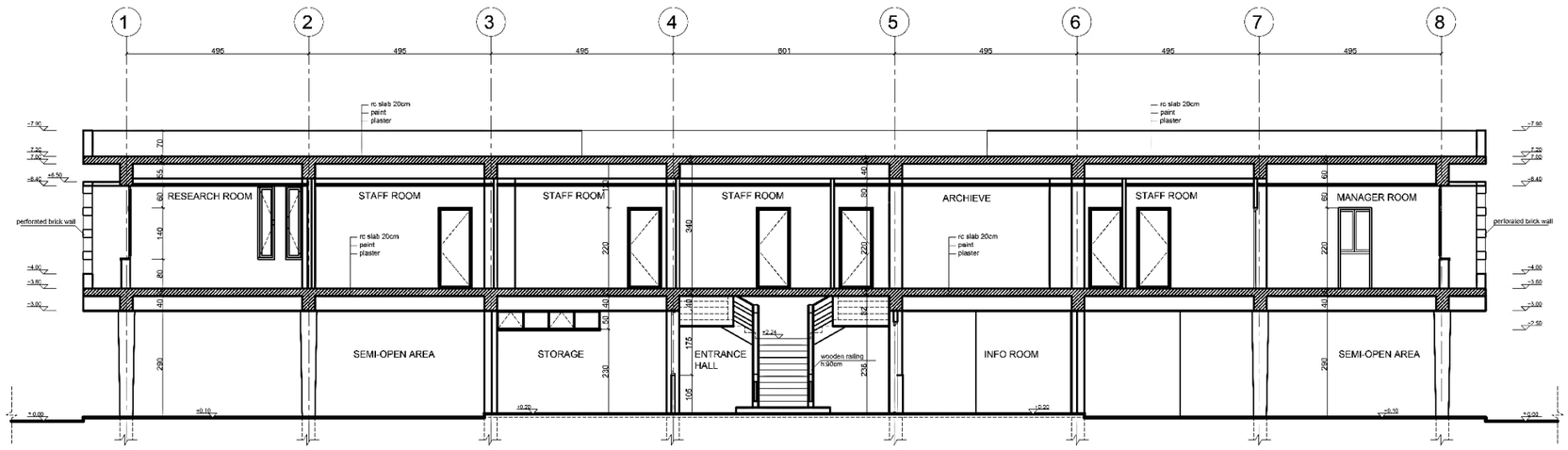
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



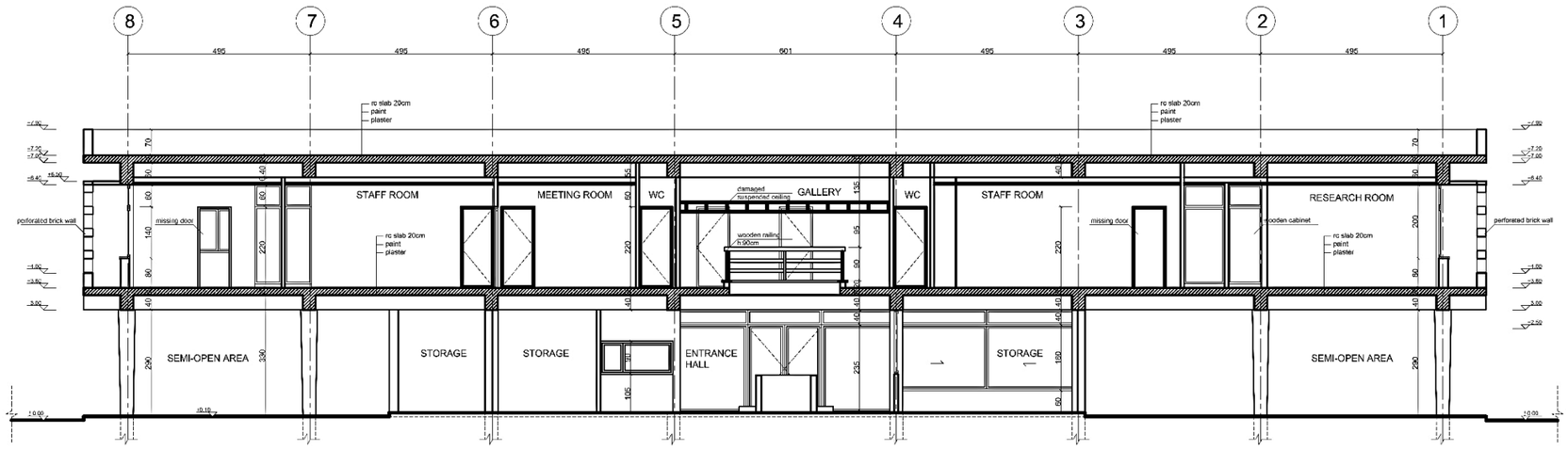
MEASURED DRAWINGS

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SHEET NUMBER	14



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

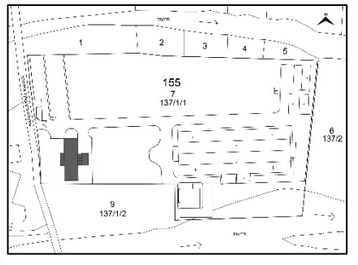
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

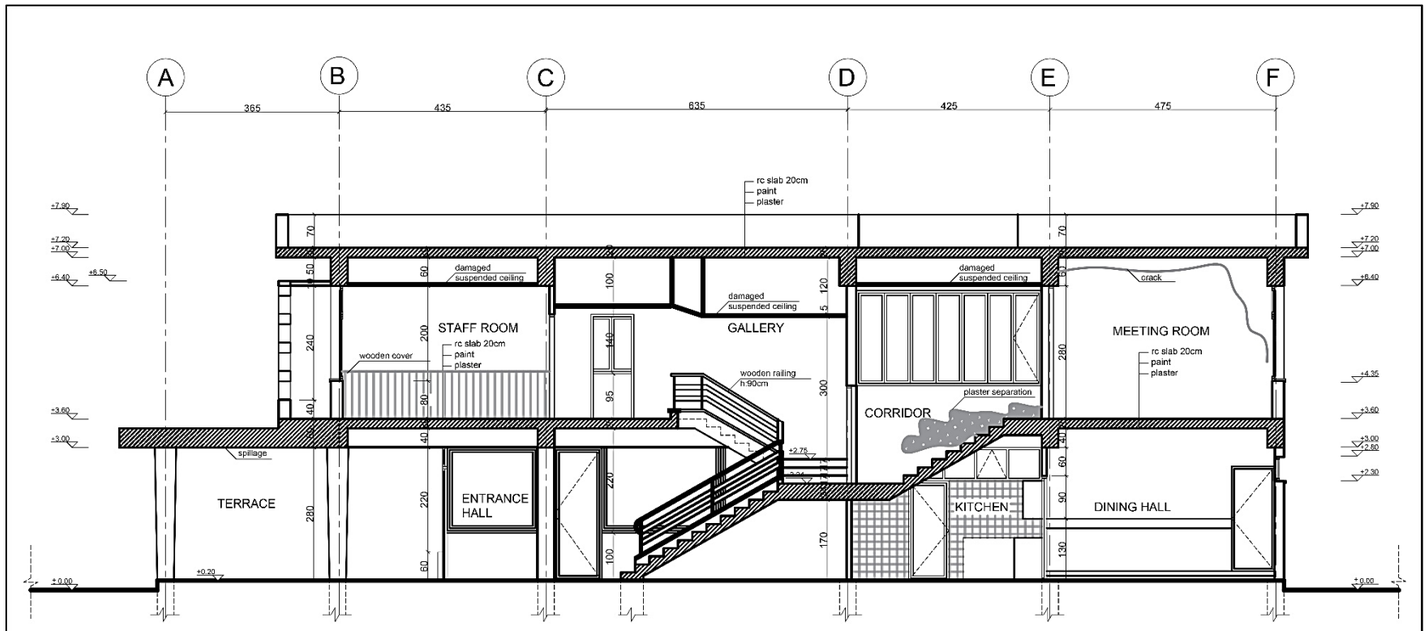
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



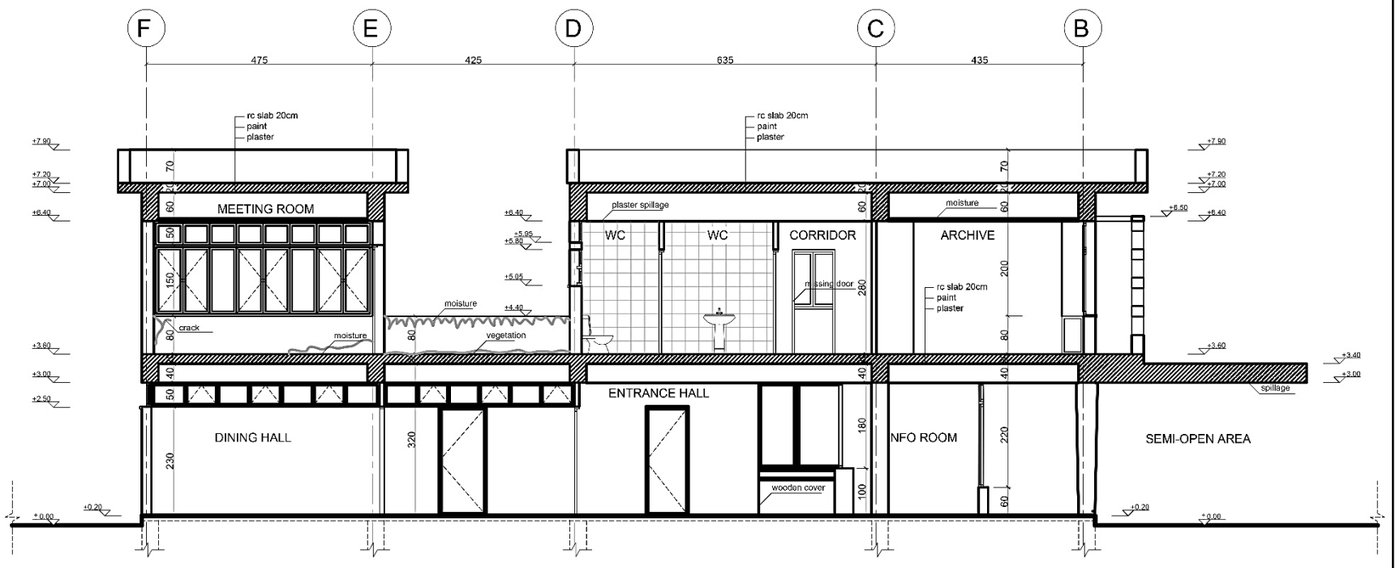
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B

SHEET NUMBER	15



SECTION C-C



SECTION D-D

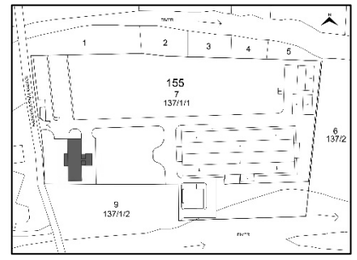
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

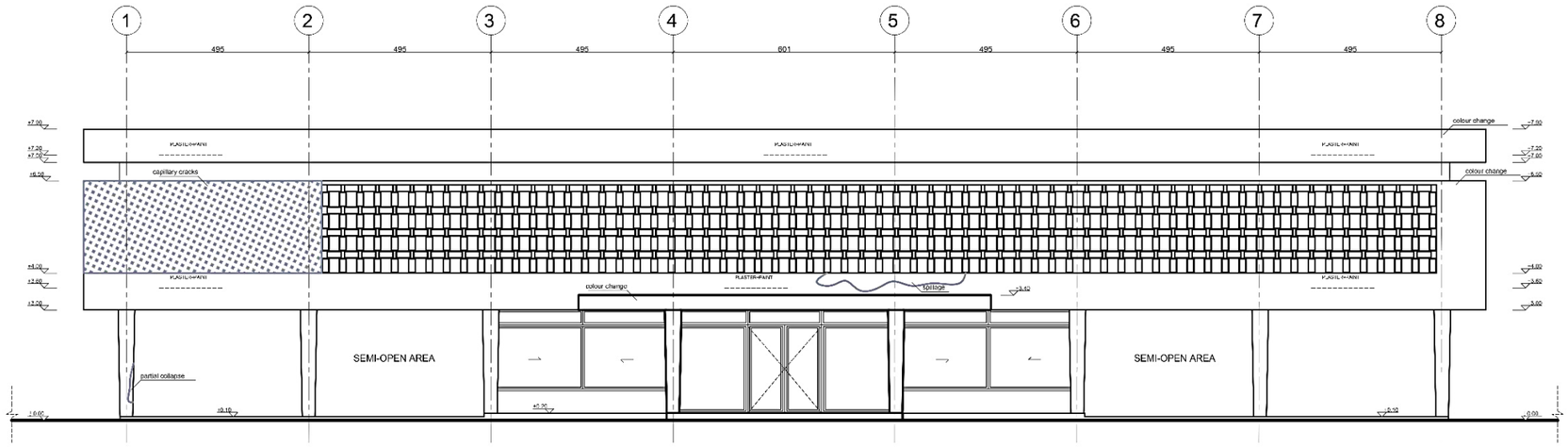
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



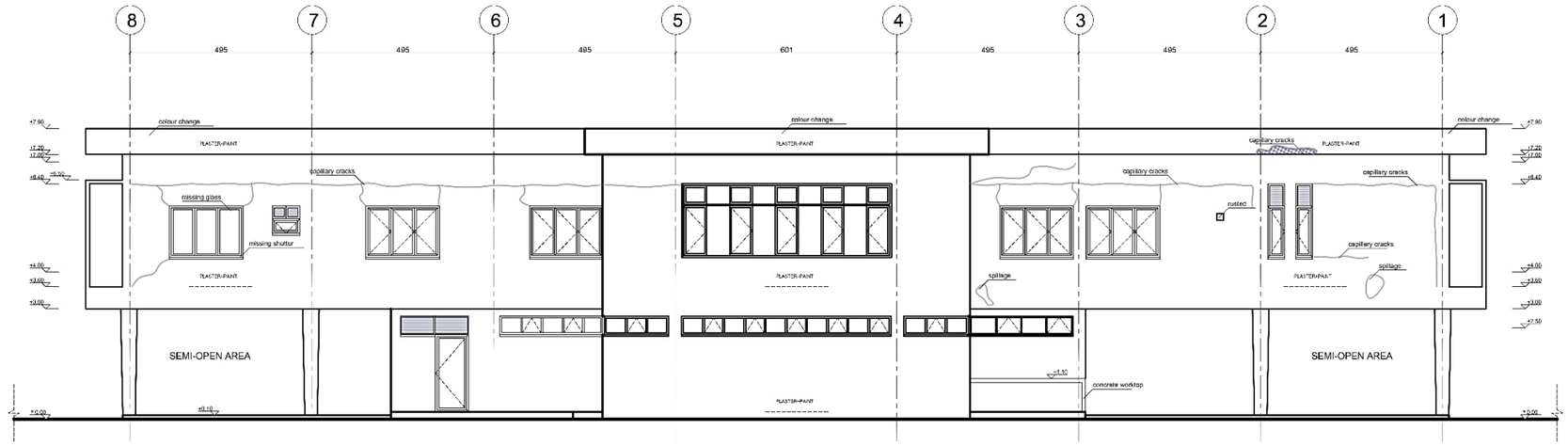
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION C-C, D-D

SHEET NUMBER	16



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

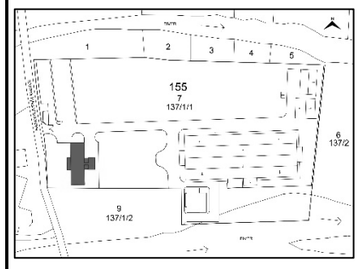
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

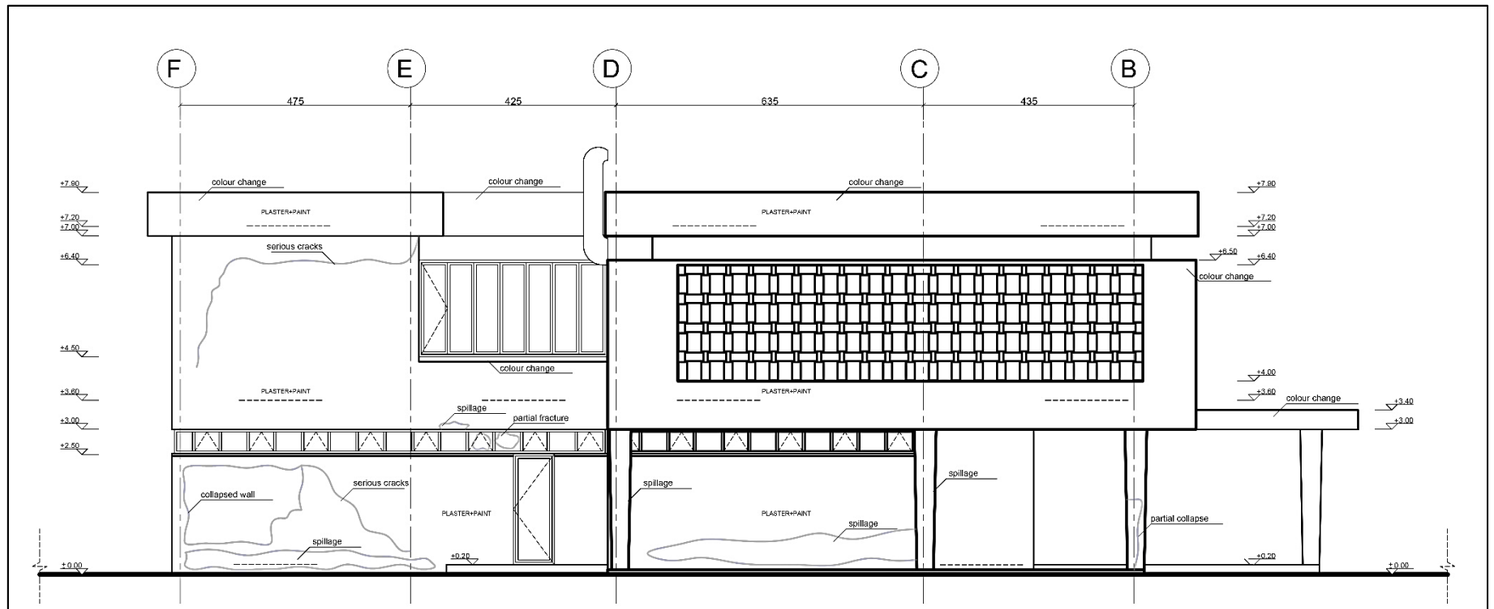
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



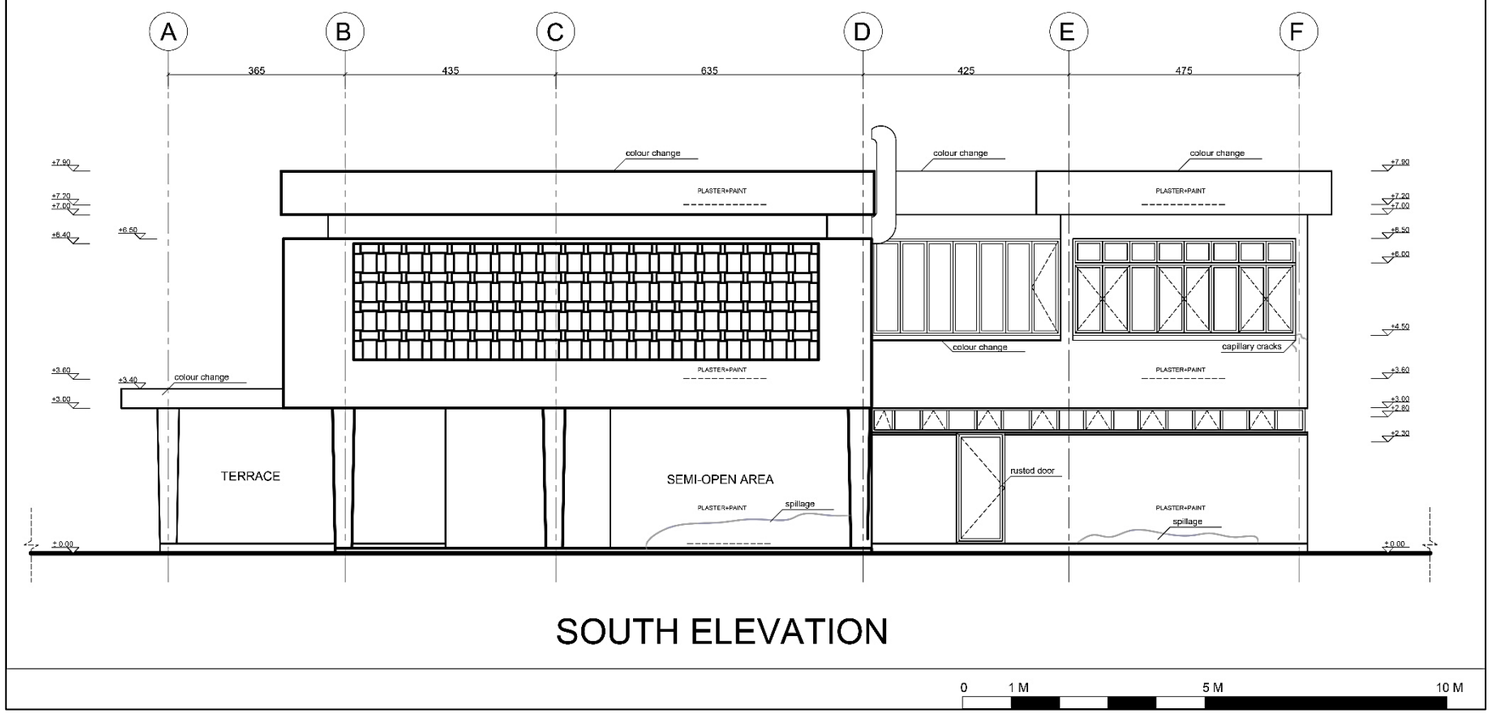
MEASURED DRAWINGS

WEST, EAST ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	17



NORTH ELEVATION



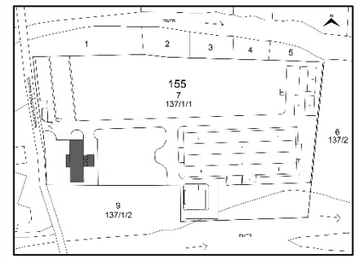
SOUTH ELEVATION

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

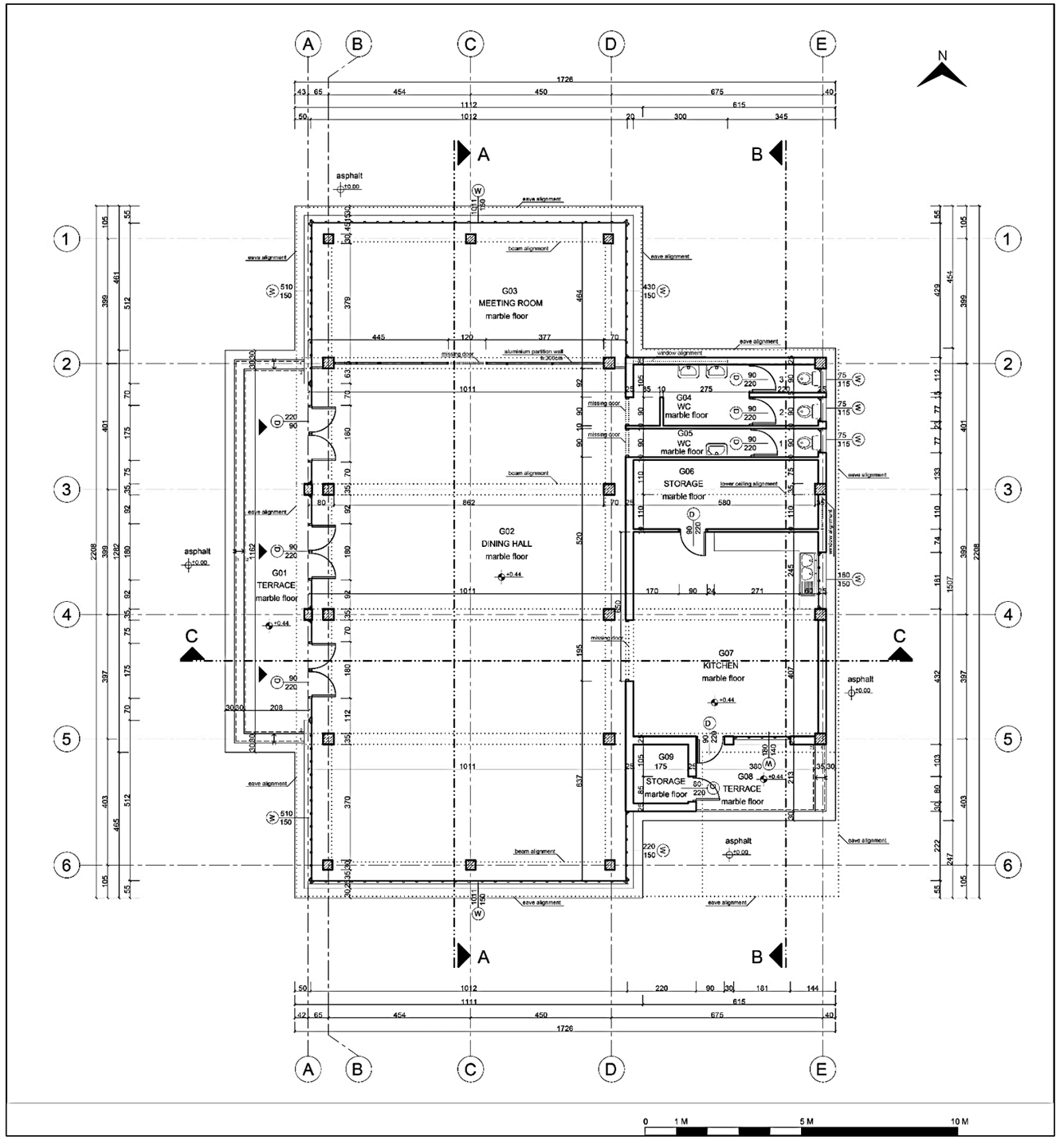
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	18

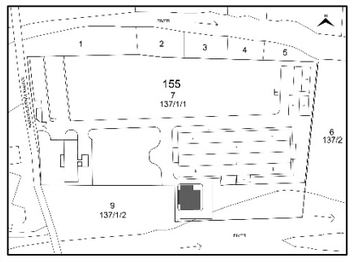


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

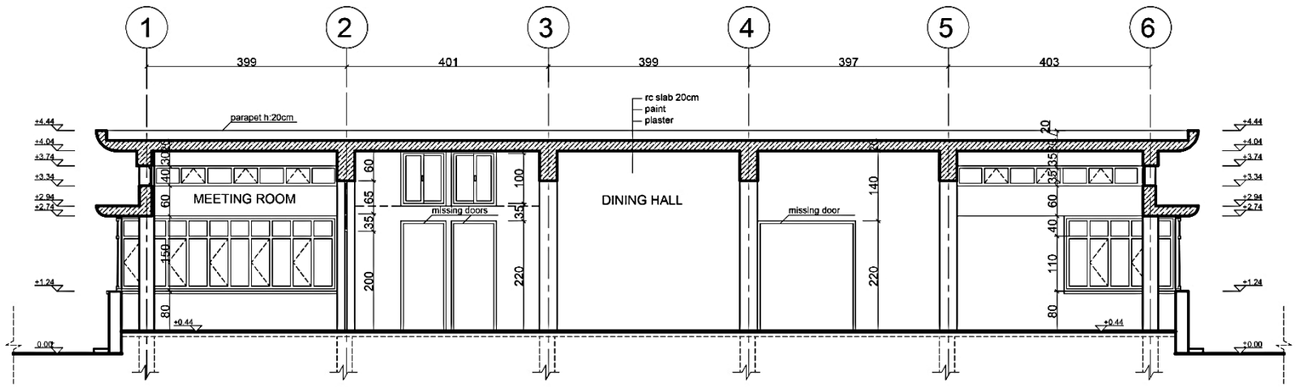
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



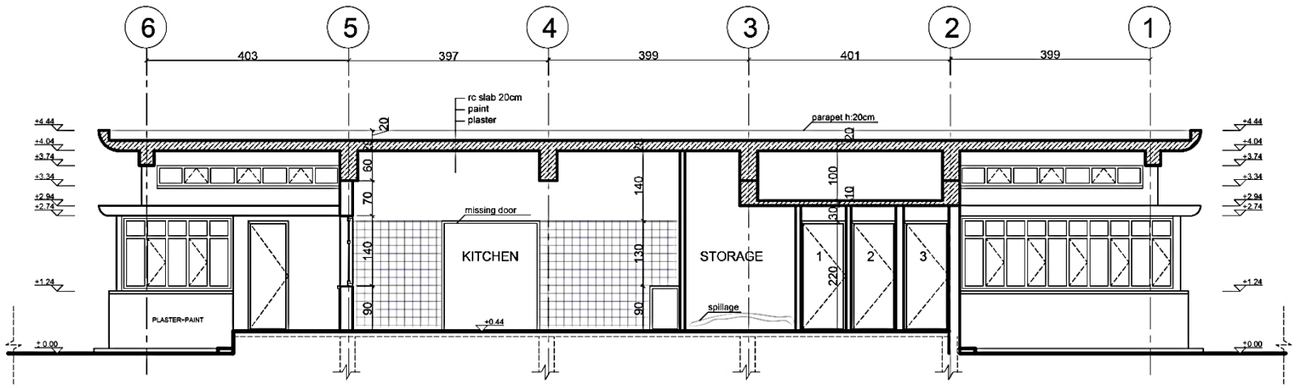
MEASURED DRAWINGS

REFECTORY FLOOR PLAN

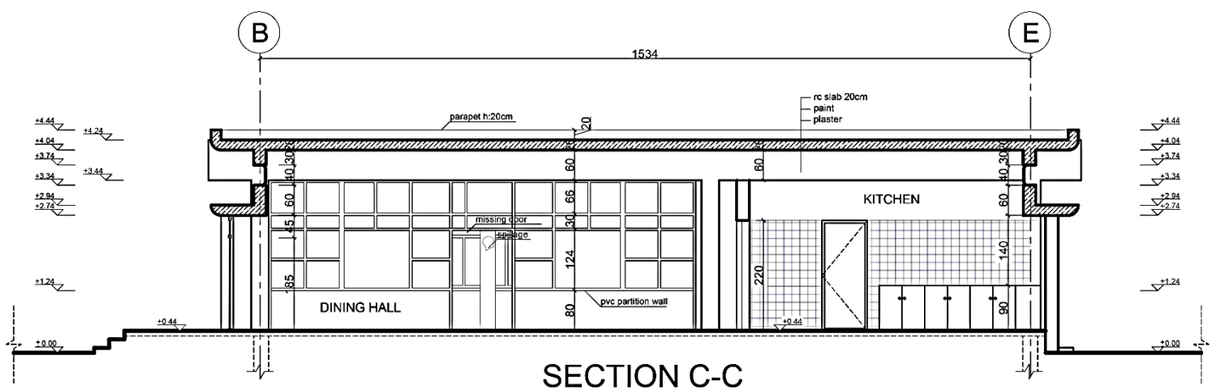
SHEET NUMBER	19



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

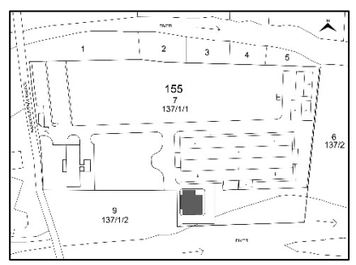
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

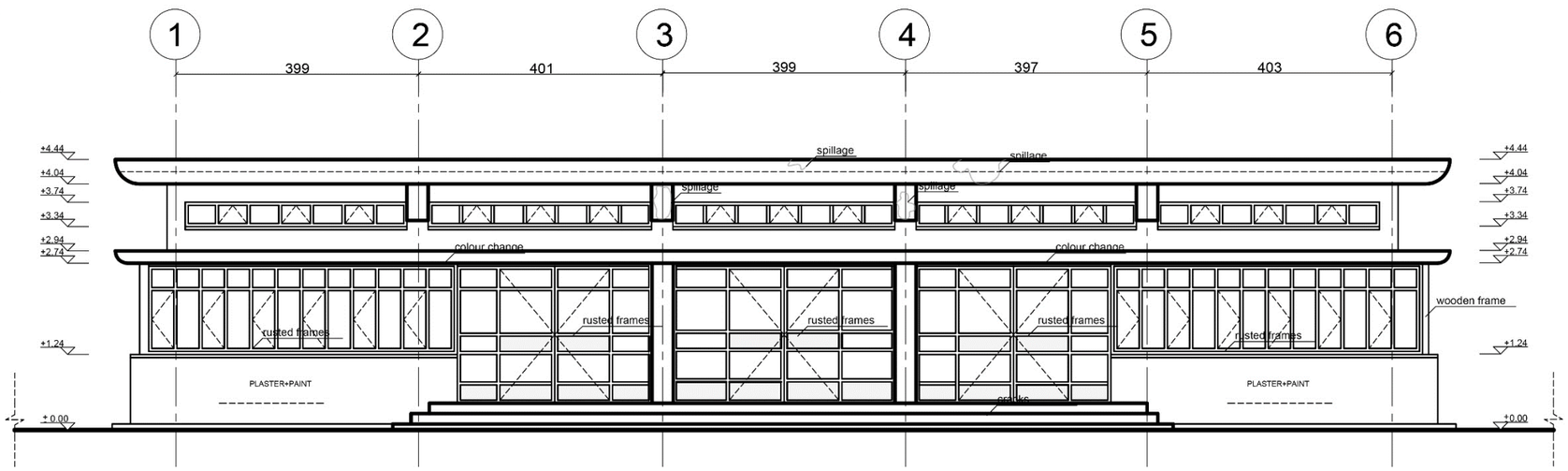
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



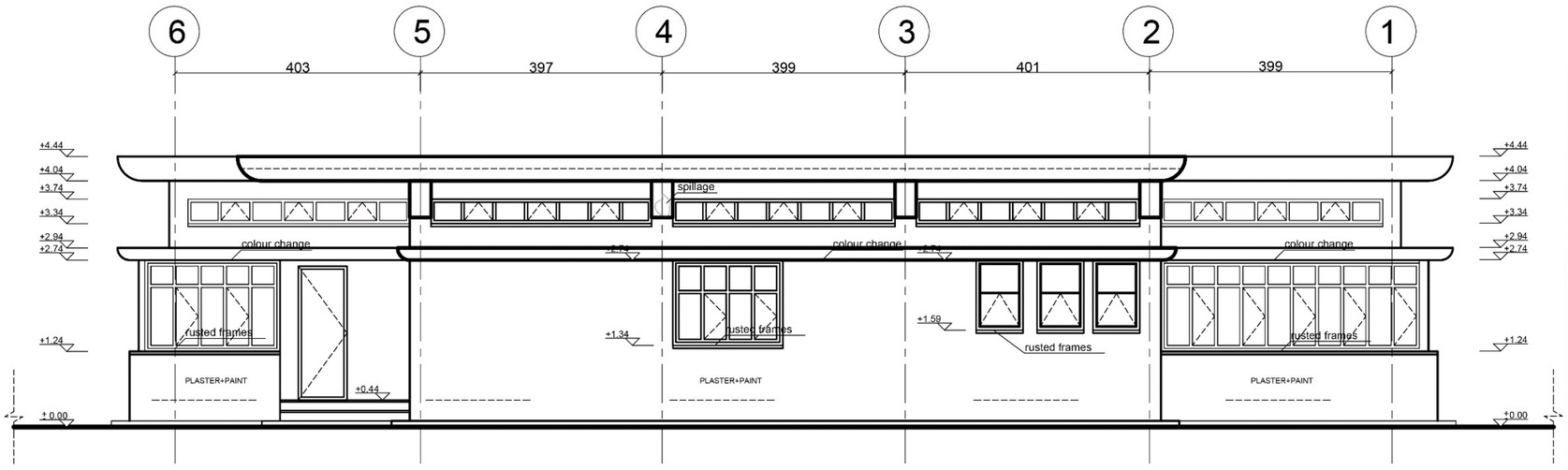
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B, C-C

SHEET NUMBER	20



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

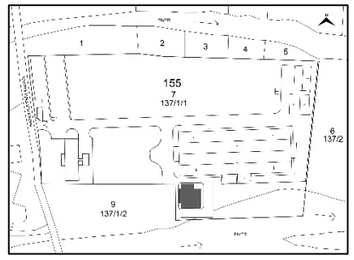
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

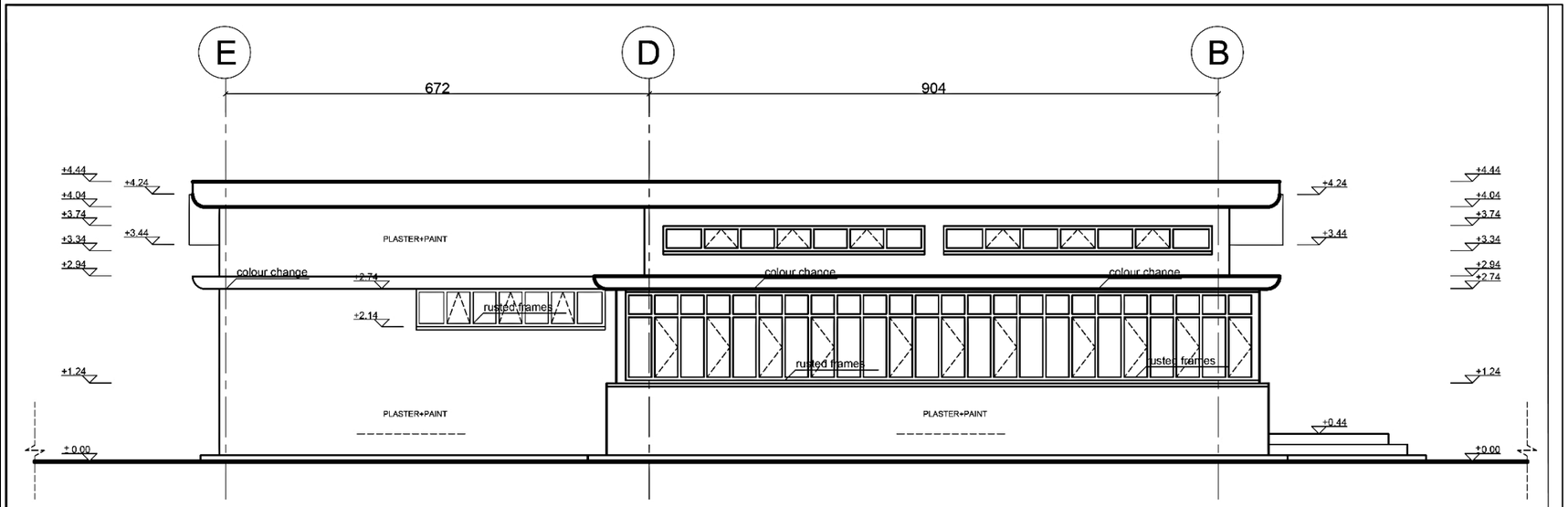
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



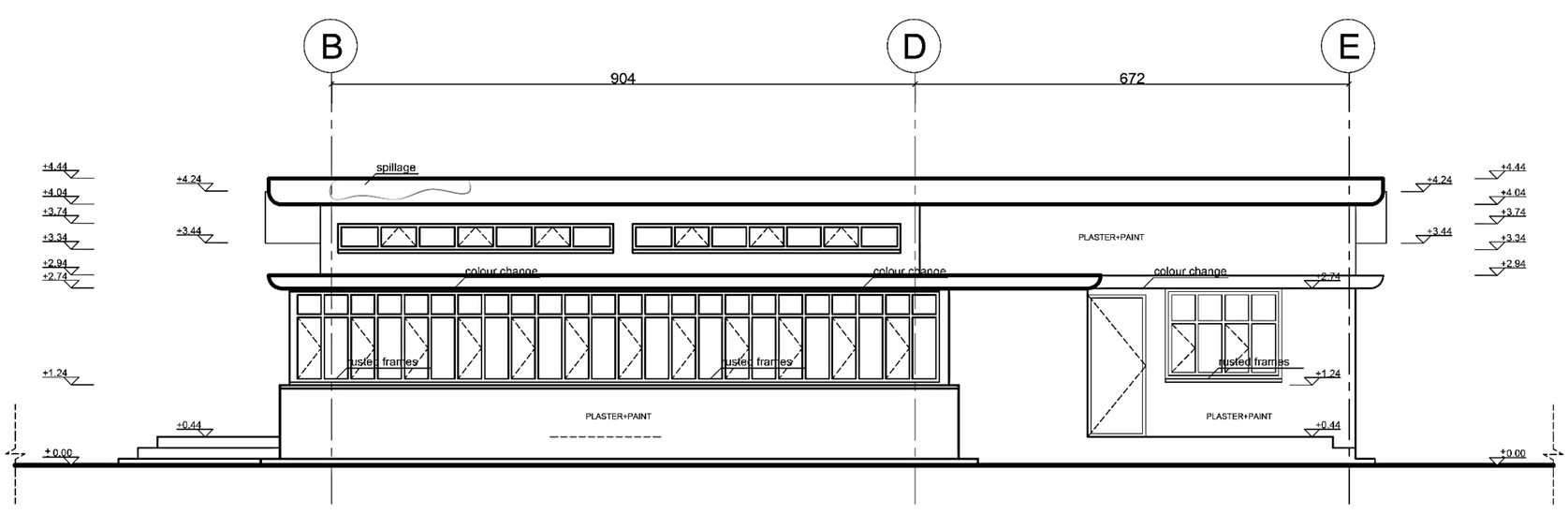
MEASURED DRAWINGS

WEST, EAST ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	21



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

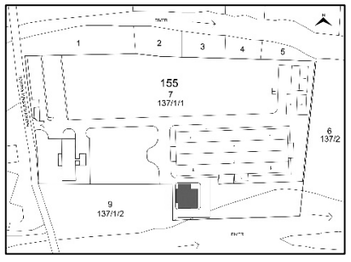
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

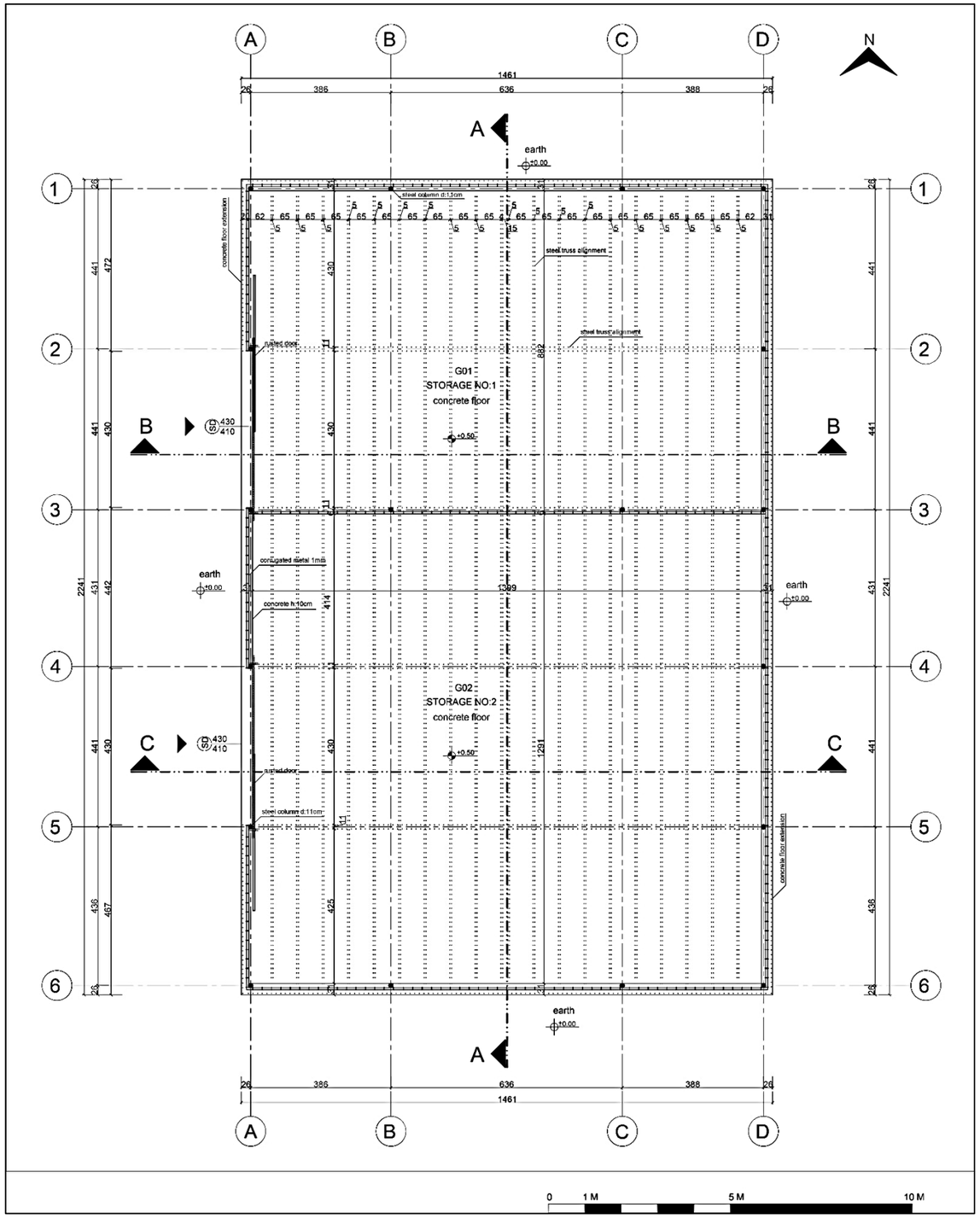
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	22

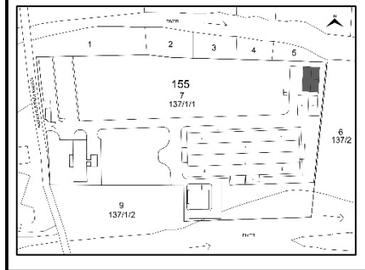


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

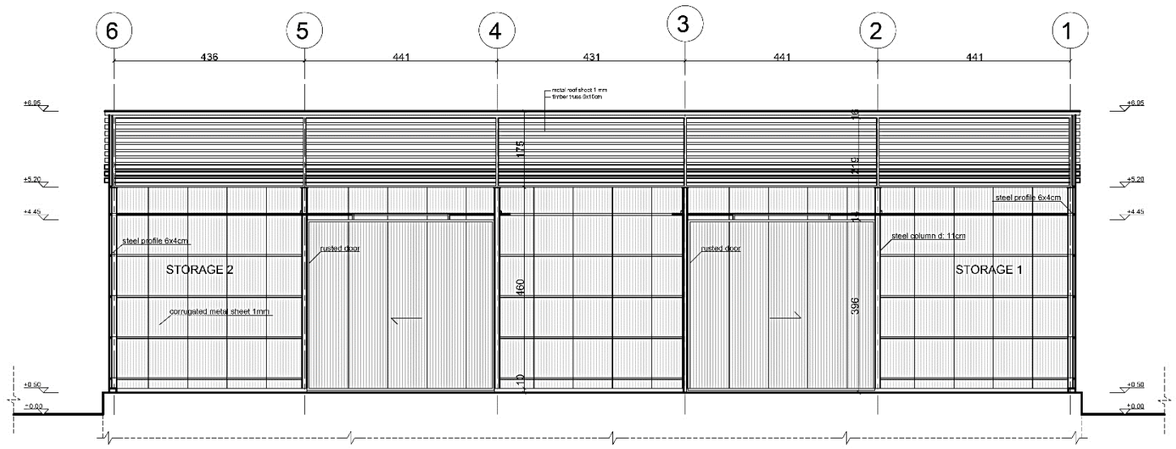
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



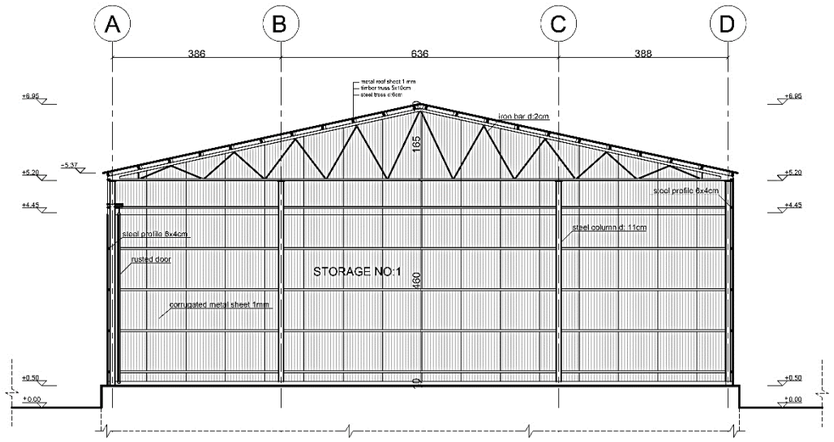
MEASURED DRAWINGS

DOUBLE STORAGE FLOOR PLAN

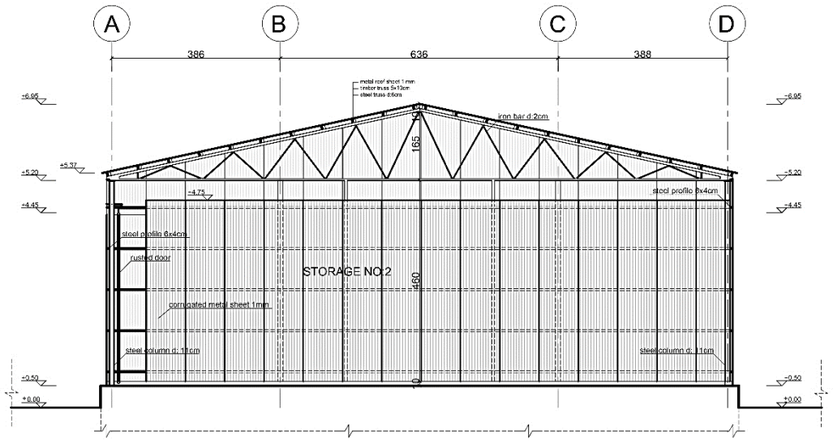
SHEET NUMBER	23



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

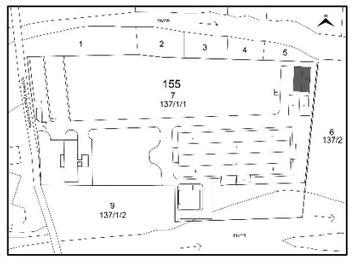
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

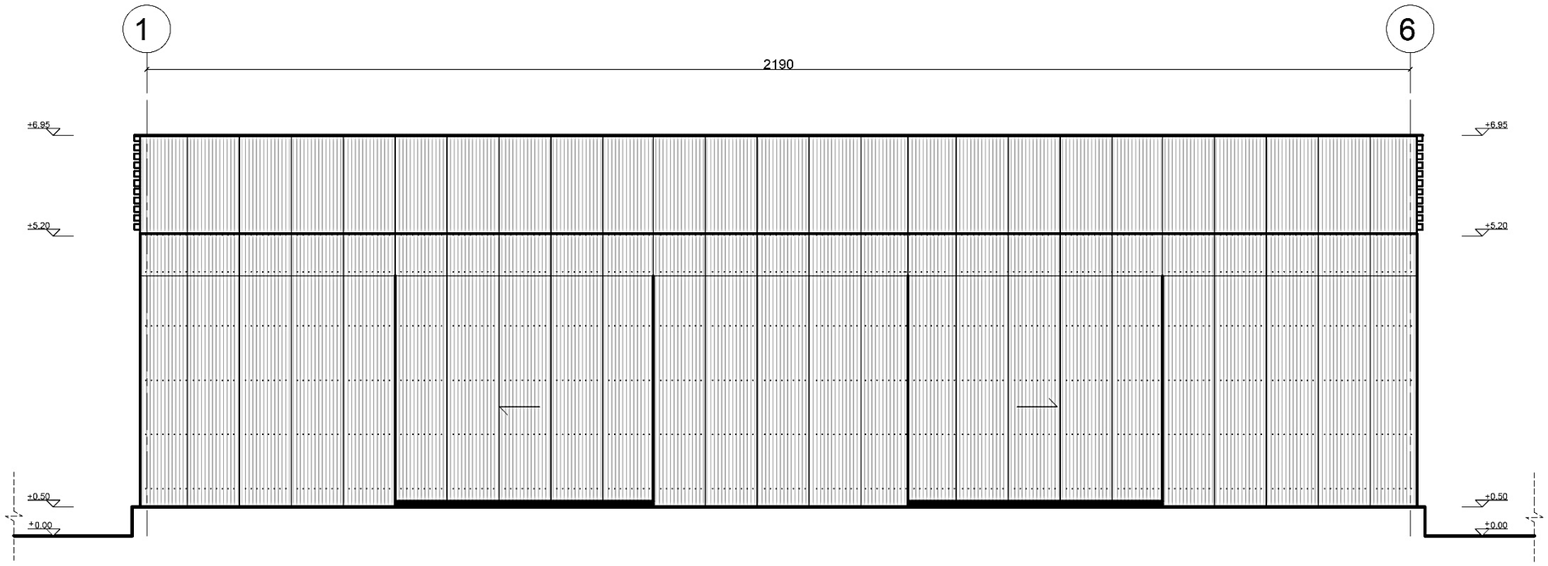
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



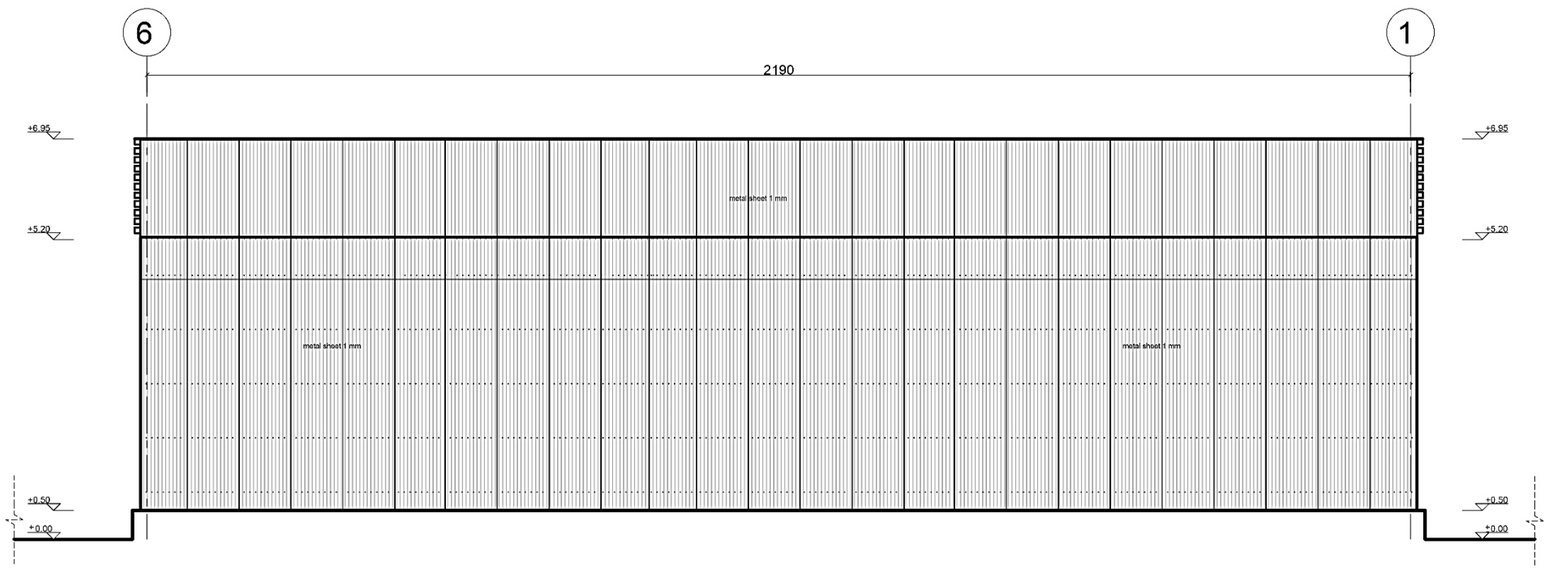
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B, C-C

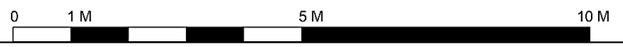
SHEET NUMBER	24



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

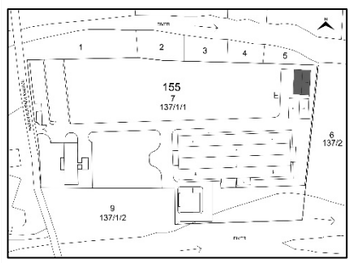


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

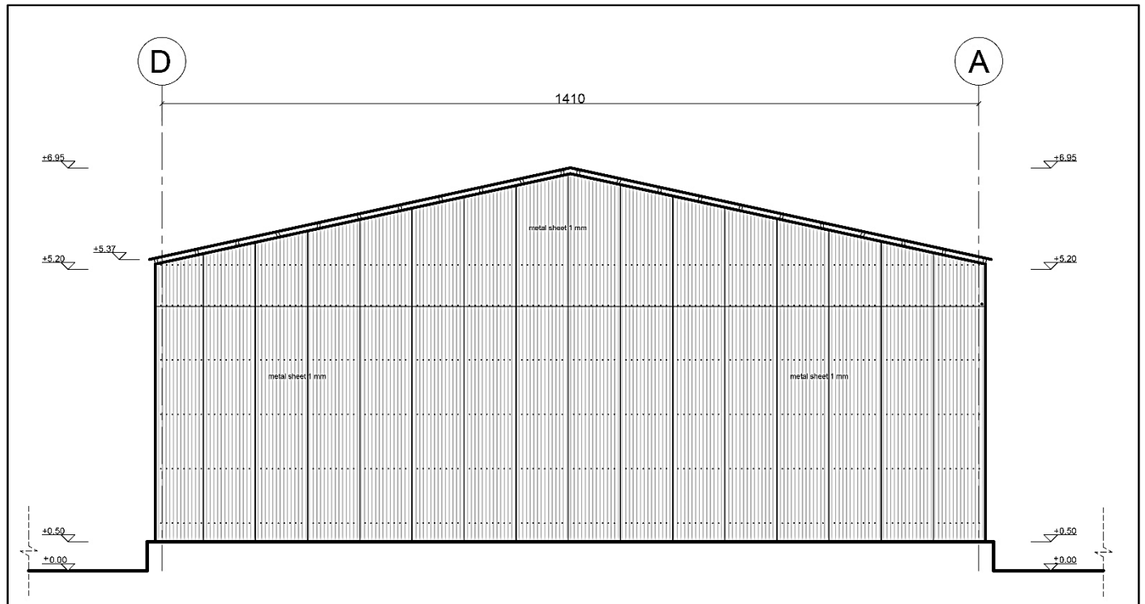
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



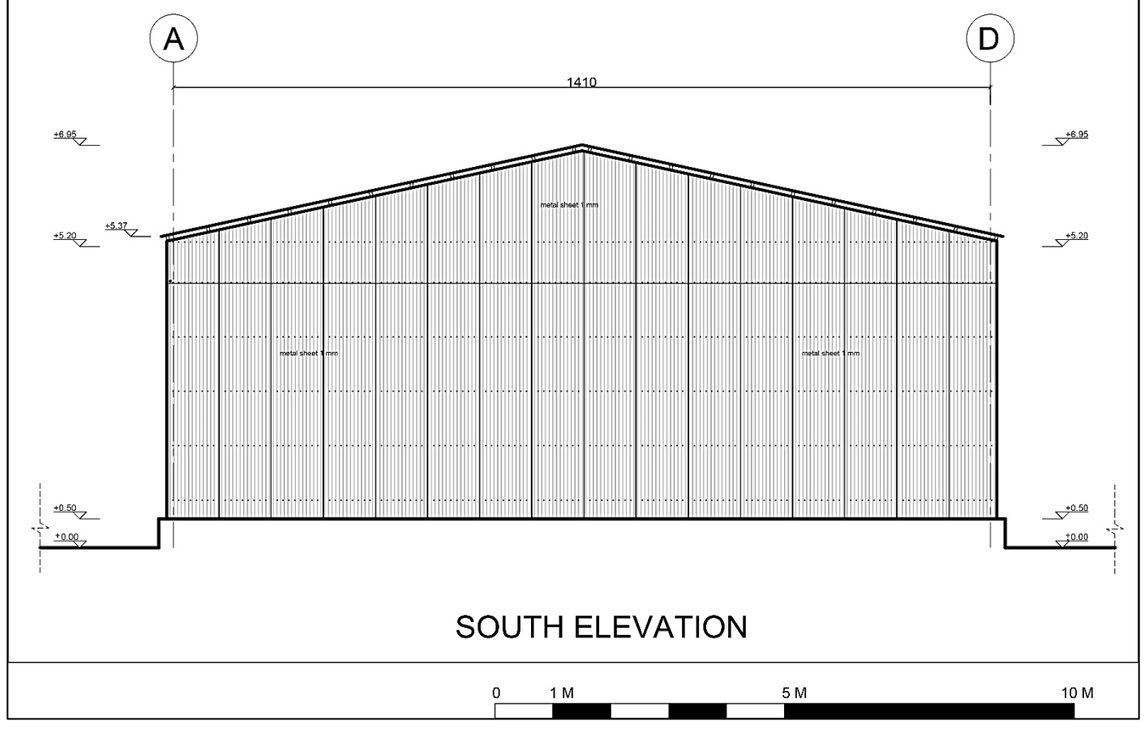
MEASURED DRAWINGS

WEST, EAST ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	25



NORTH ELEVATION



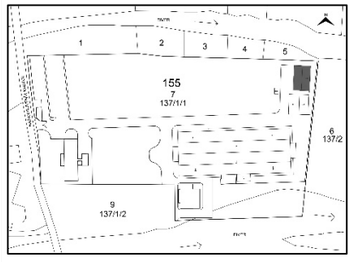
SOUTH ELEVATION

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

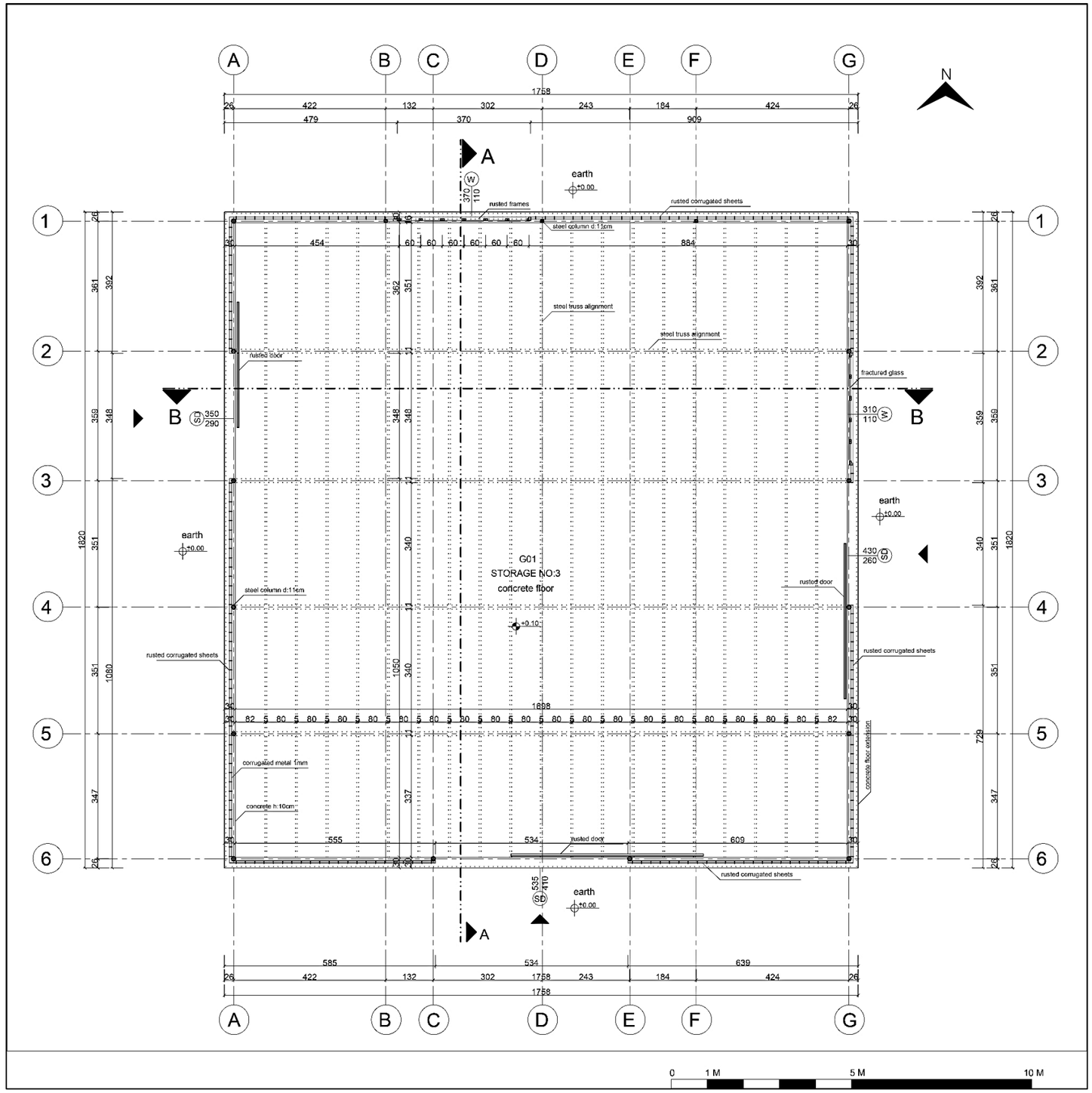
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	26

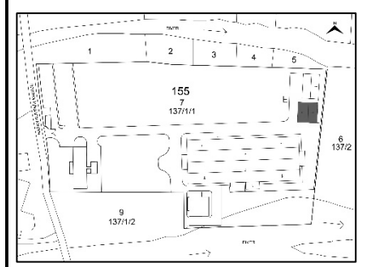


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

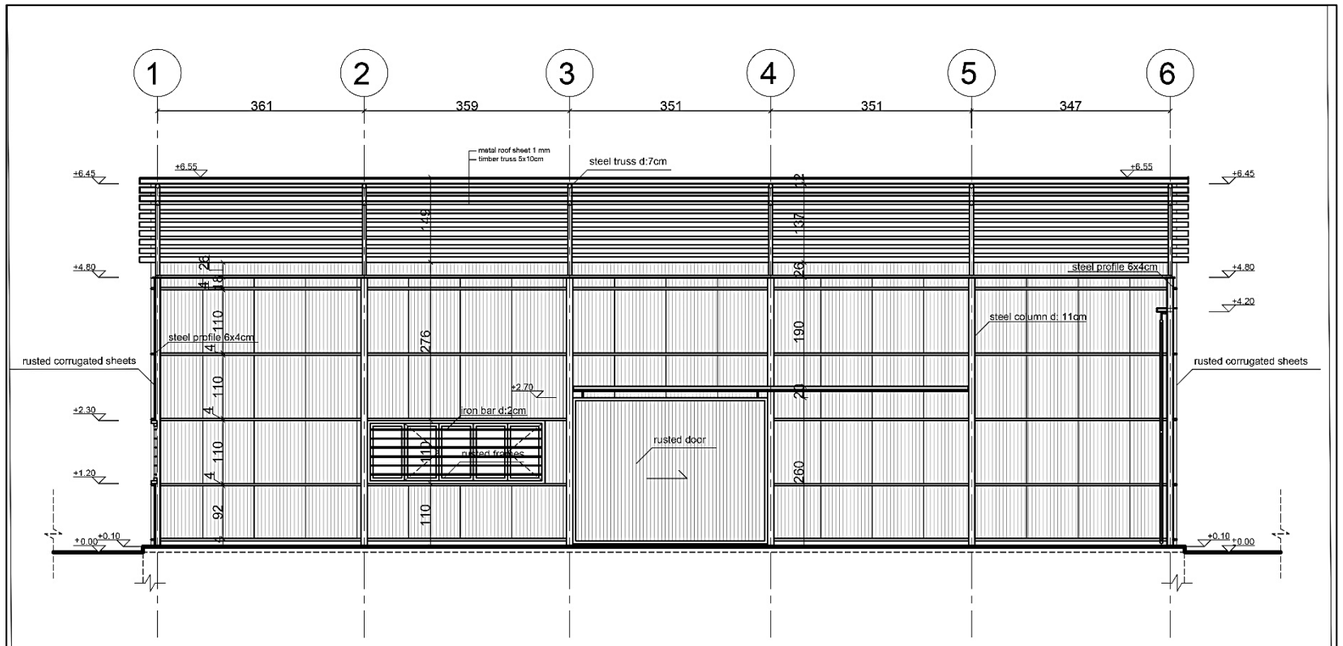
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



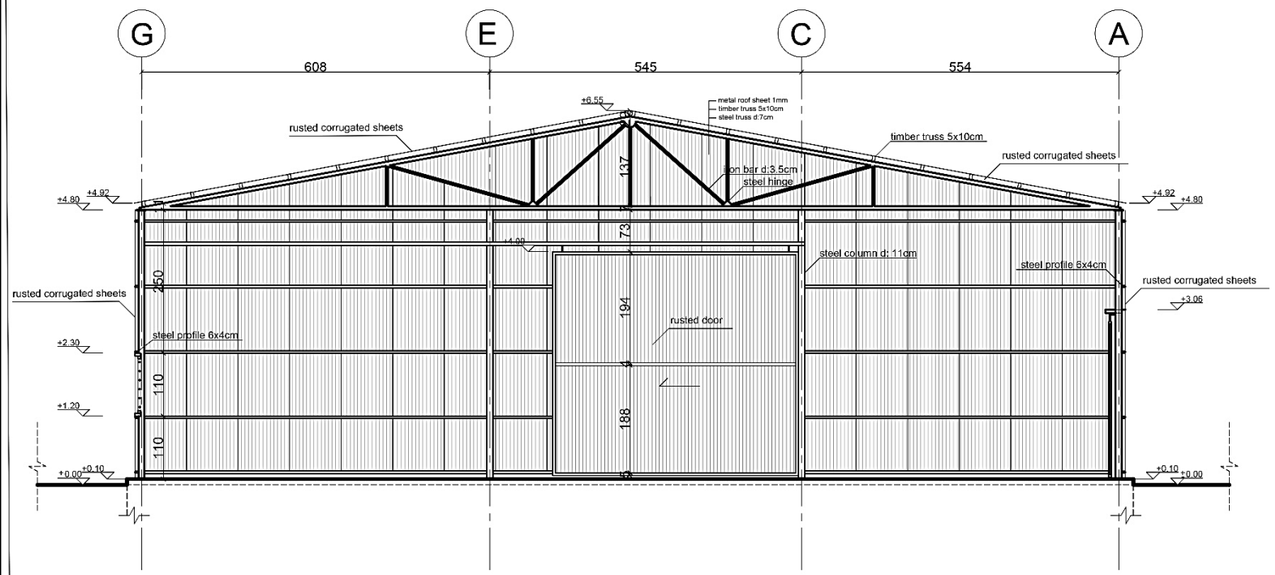
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SINGLE STORAGE FLOOR PLAN

SHEET NUMBER	27



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

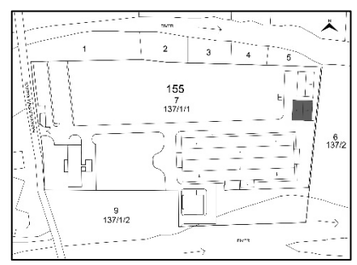
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

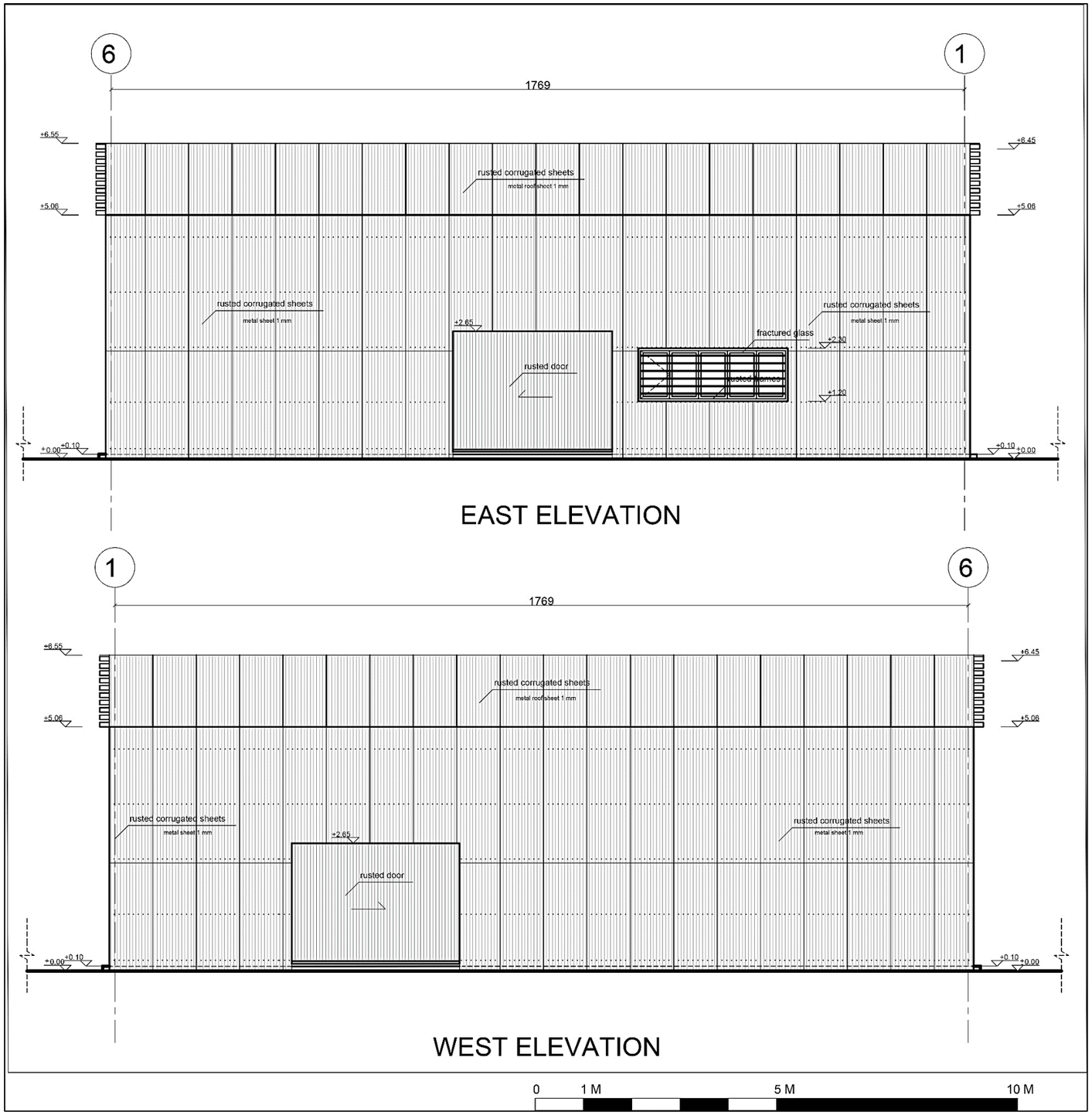
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B

SHEET NUMBER	28

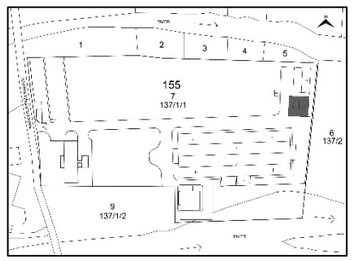


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

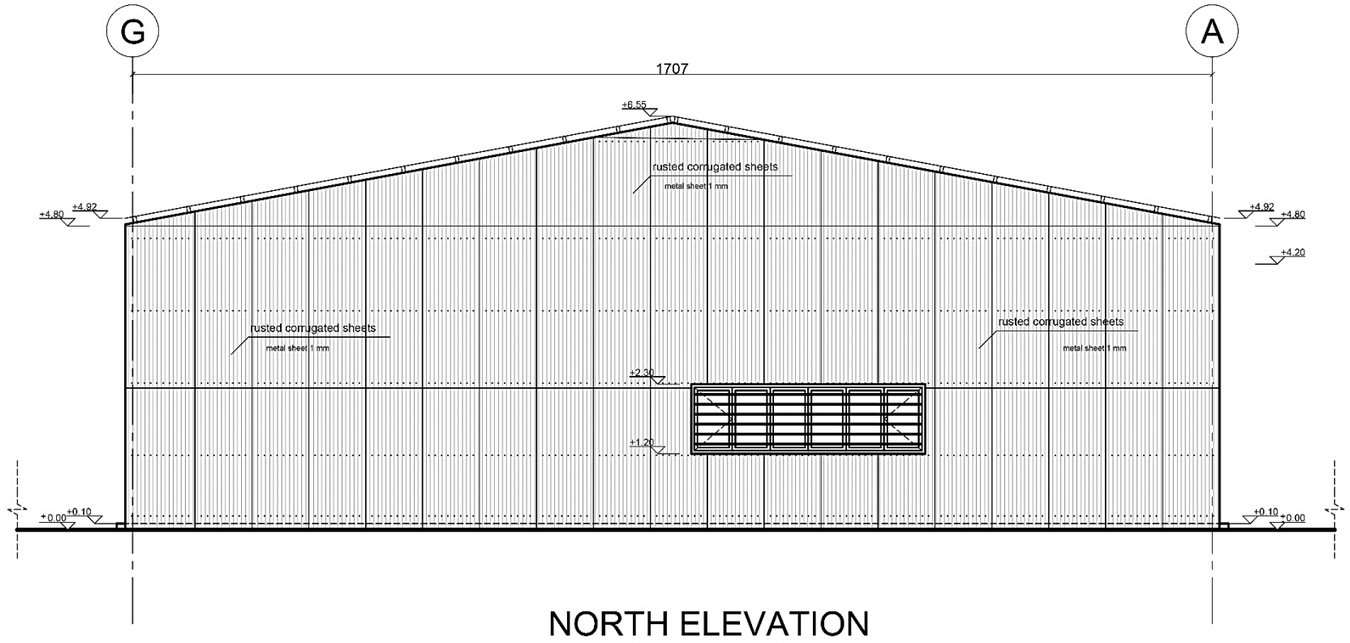
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



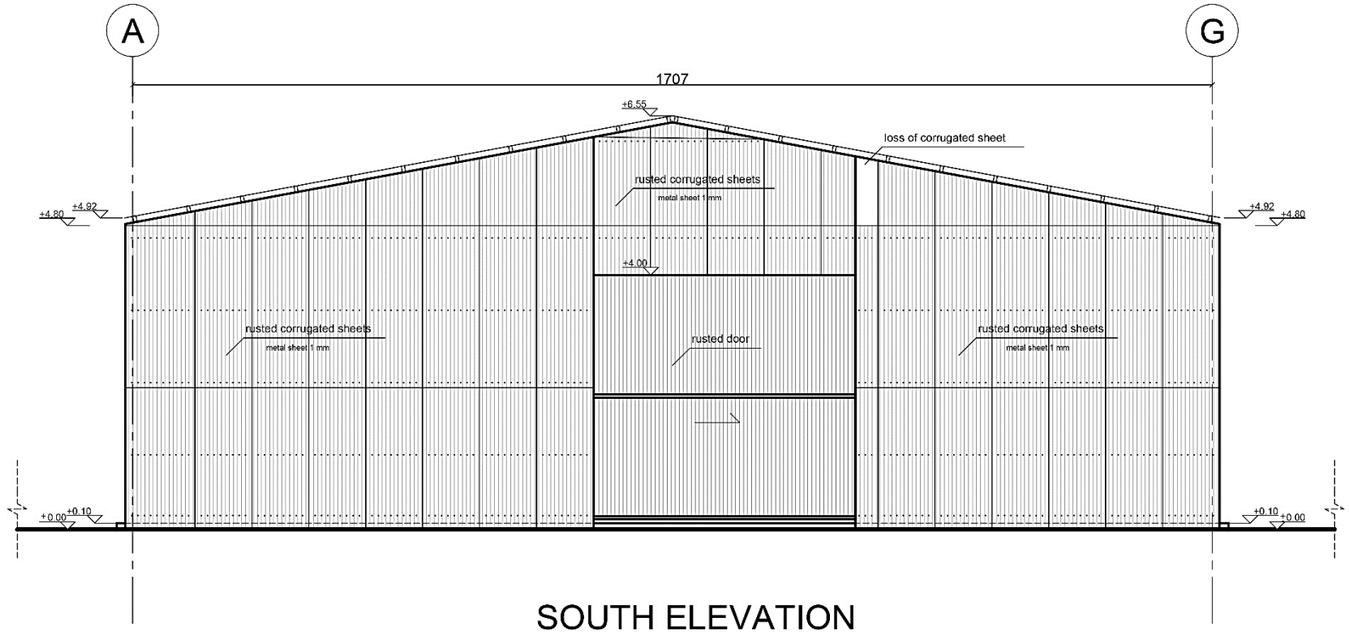
MEASURED DRAWINGS

EAST, WEST ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	29



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

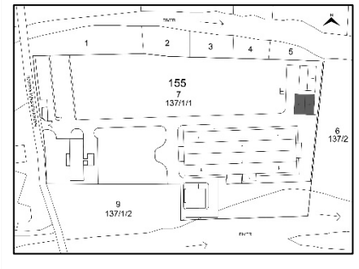
0 1 M 5 M 10 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

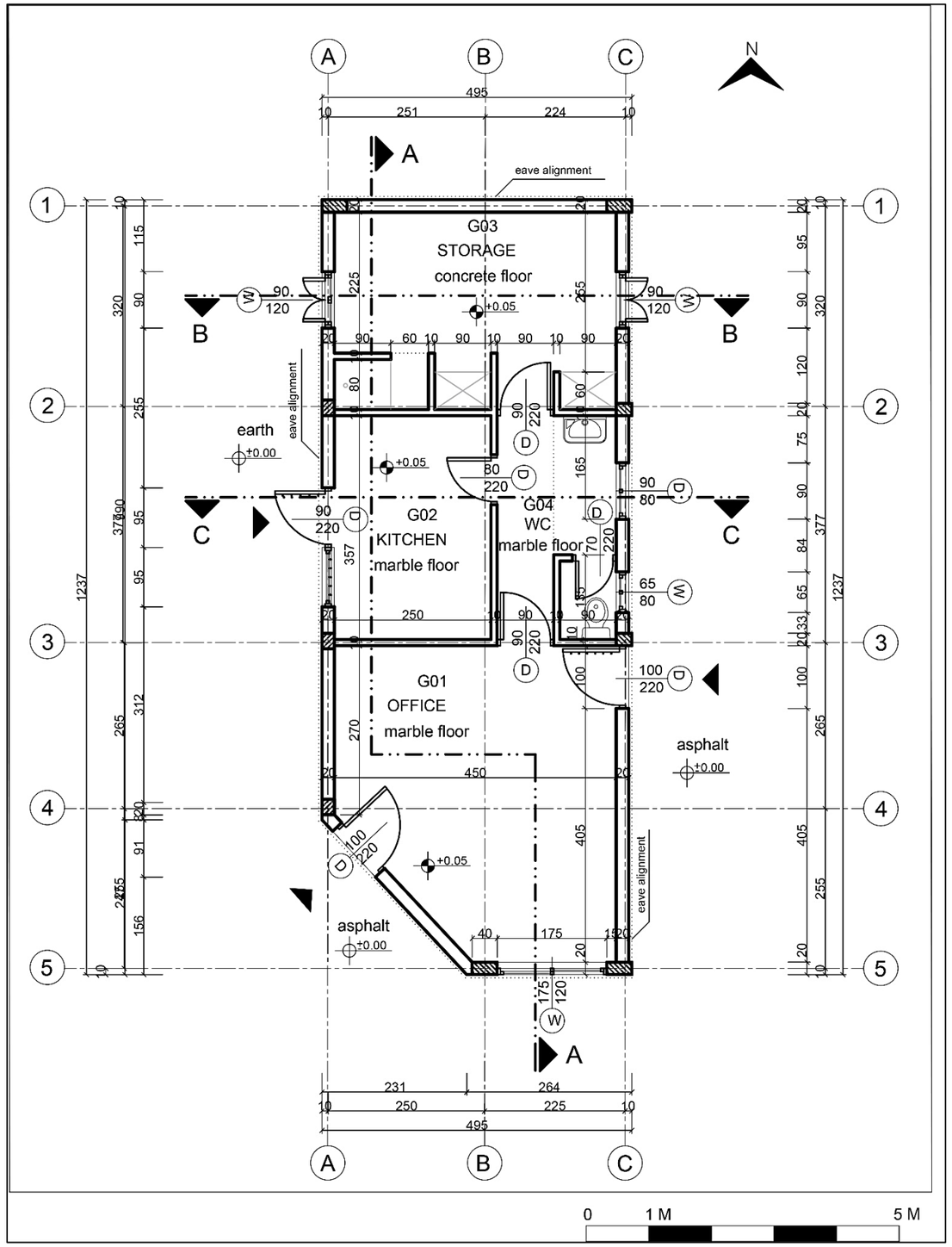
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

NORTH, SOUTH ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	30

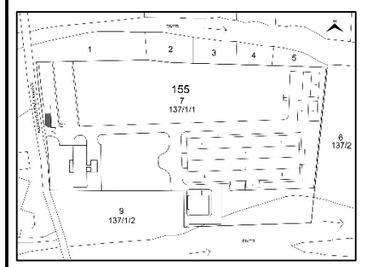


EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

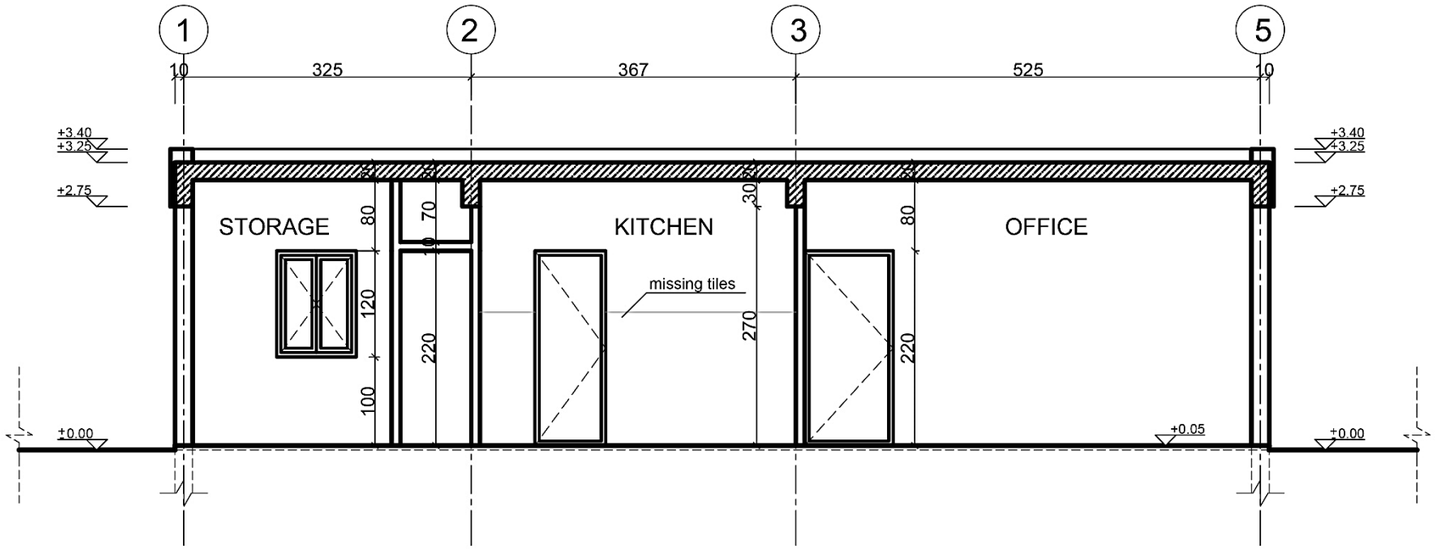
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



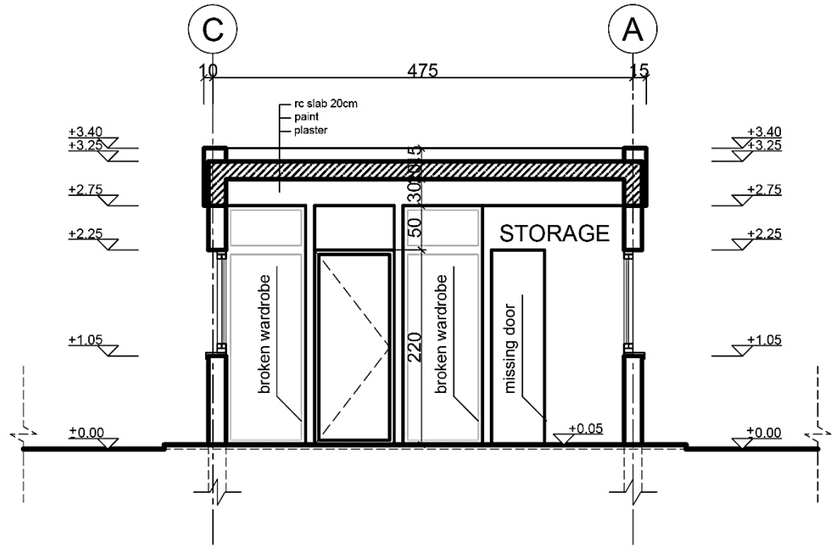
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECURITY BUILDING FLOOR PLAN

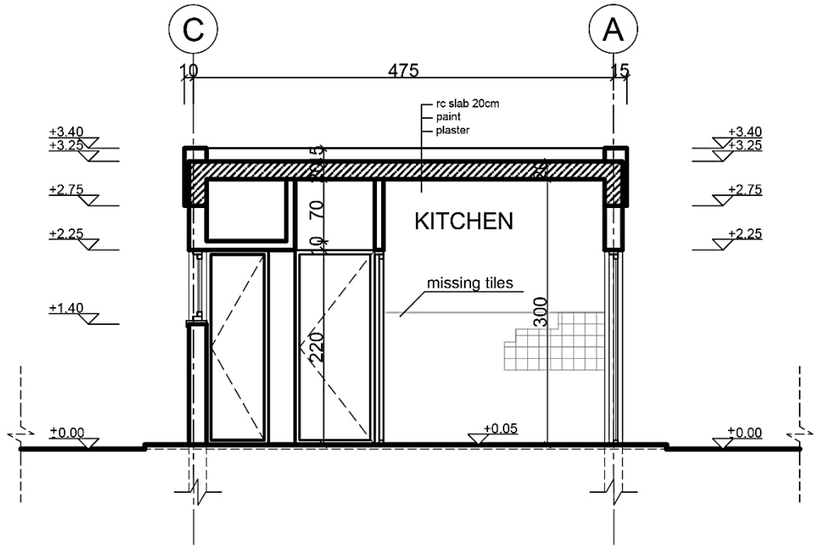
SHEET NUMBER	31



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

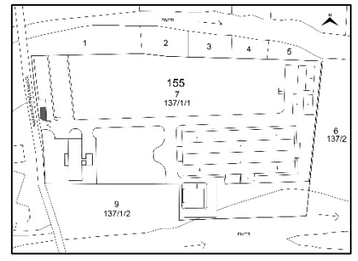
0 1 M 5 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

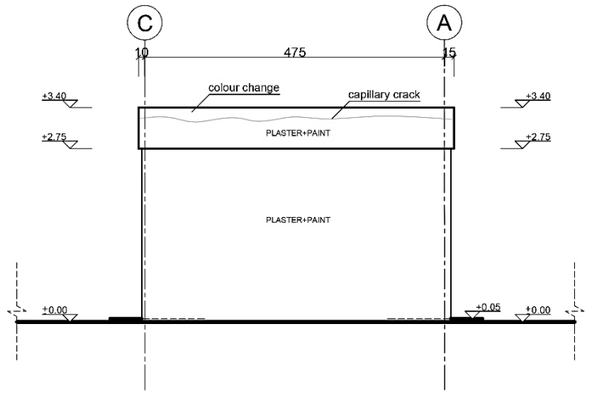
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



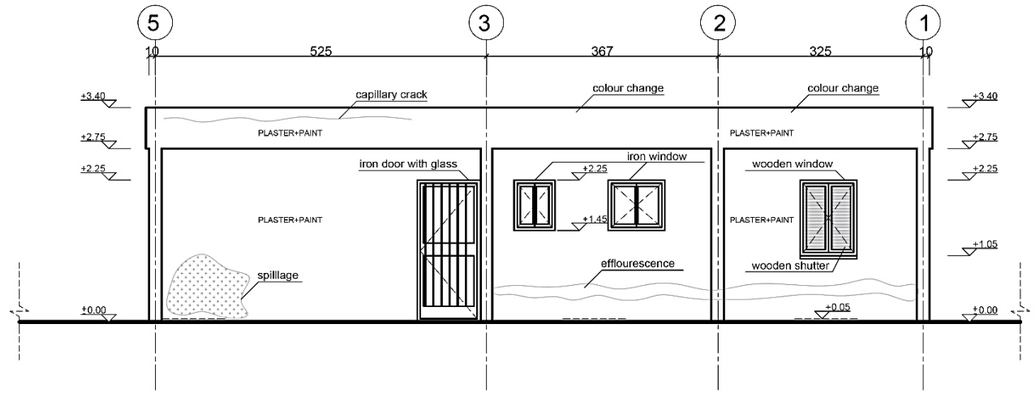
MEASURED DRAWINGS

SECTION A-A, B-B, C-C

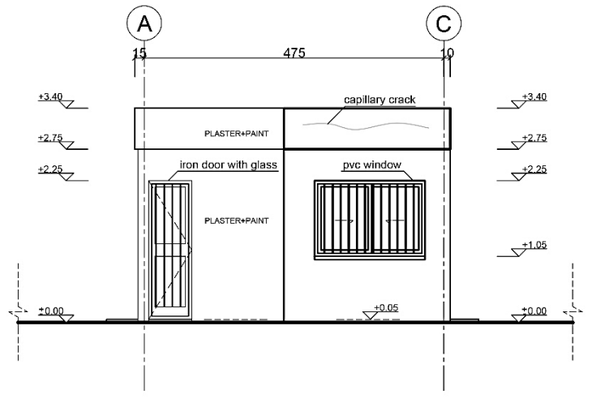
SHEET NUMBER	32



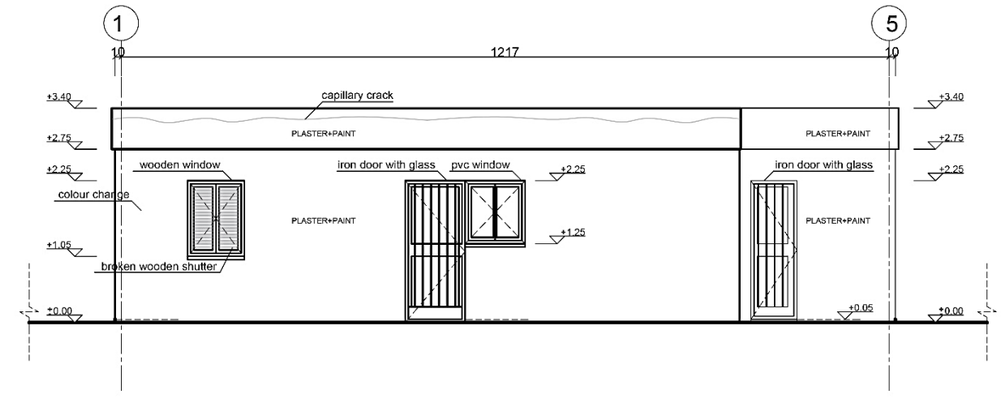
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

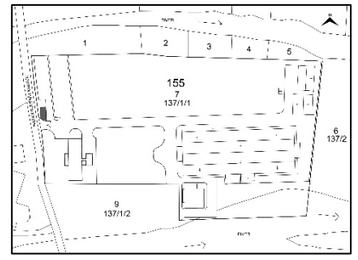
0 1 M 5 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

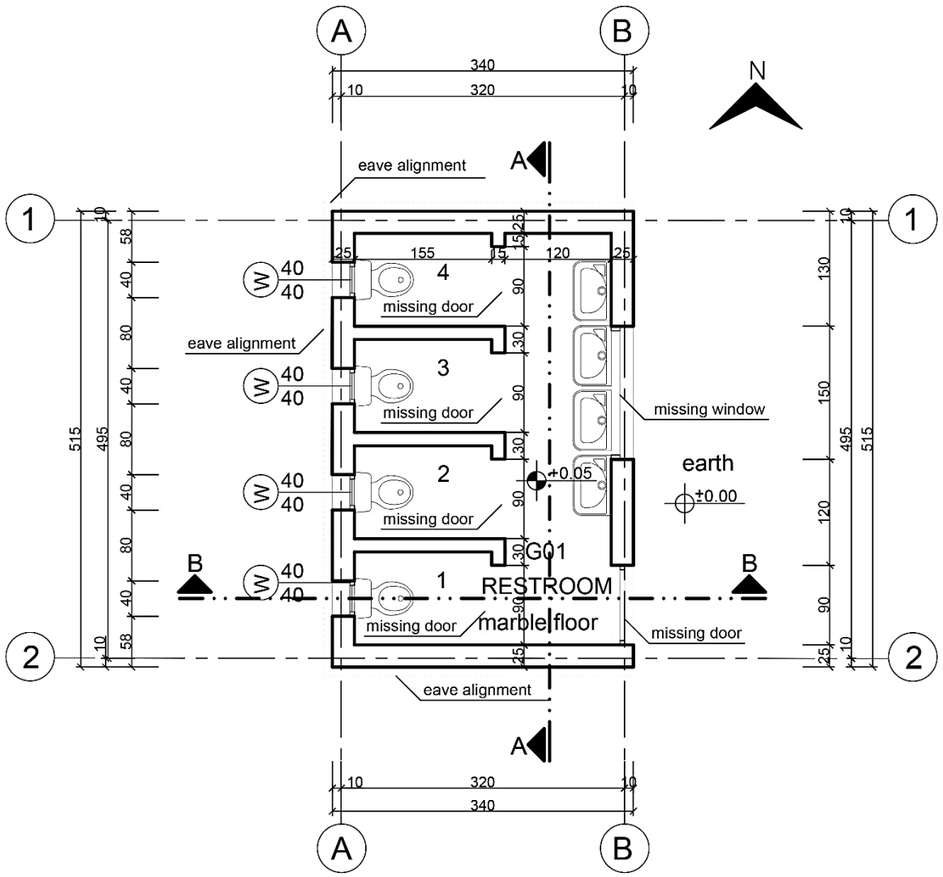
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER

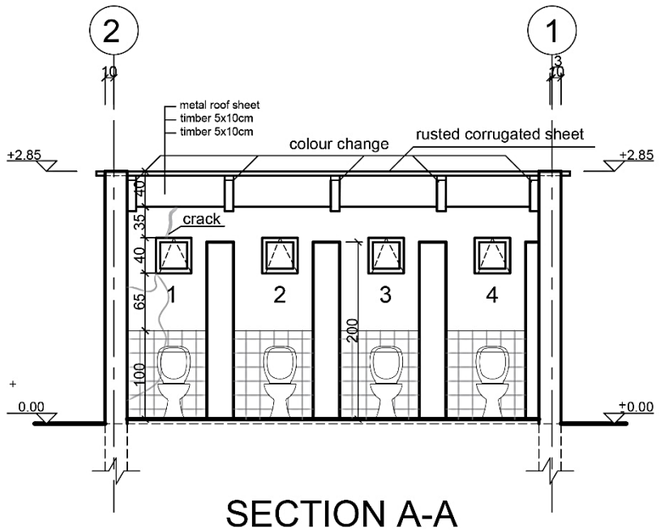


MEASURED DRAWINGS

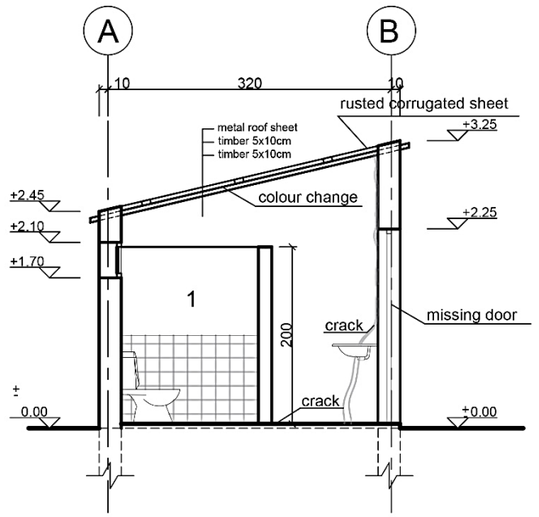
ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	33





SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

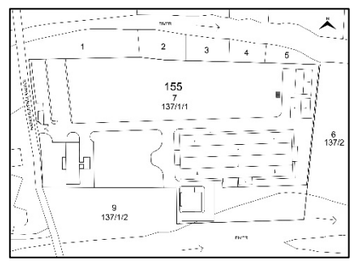
0 1 M 5 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

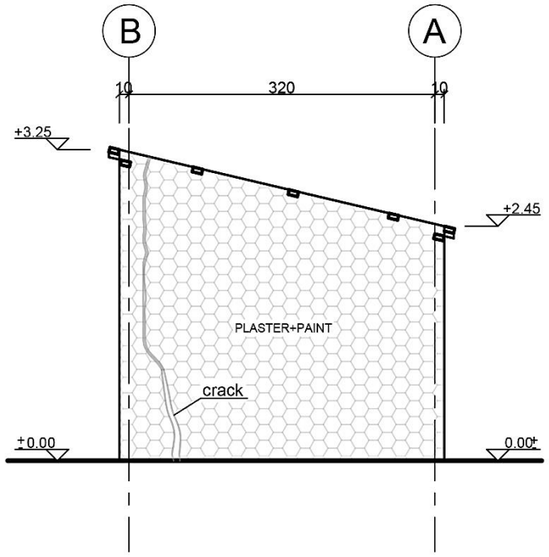
SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



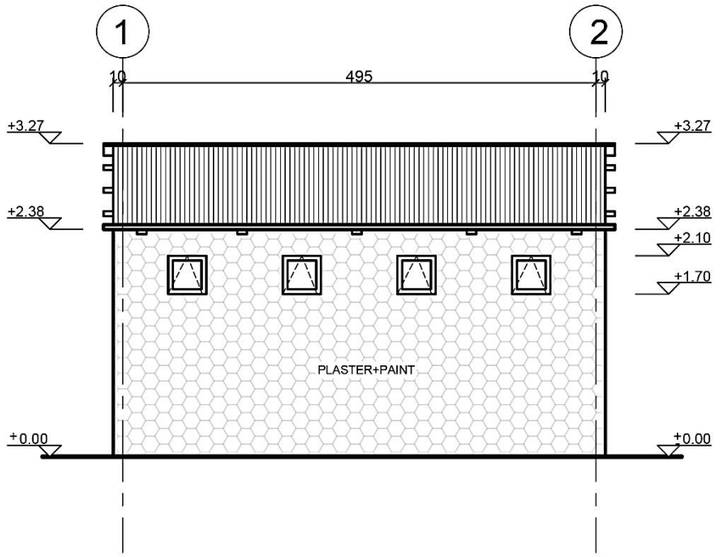
MEASURED DRAWINGS

RESTROOM FLOOR PLAN
SECTION A-A, B-B

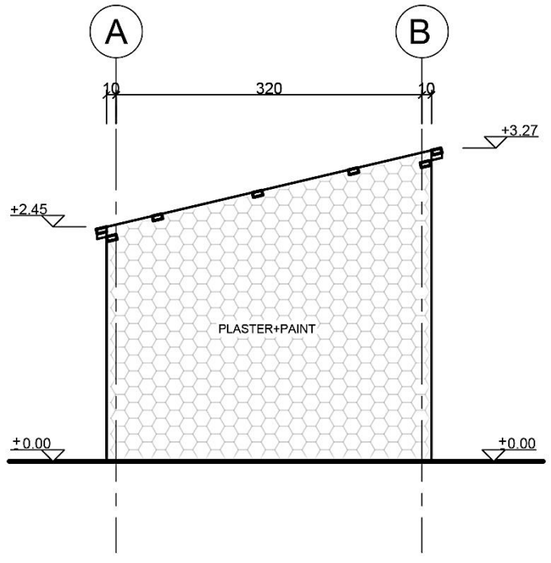
SHEET NUMBER 34



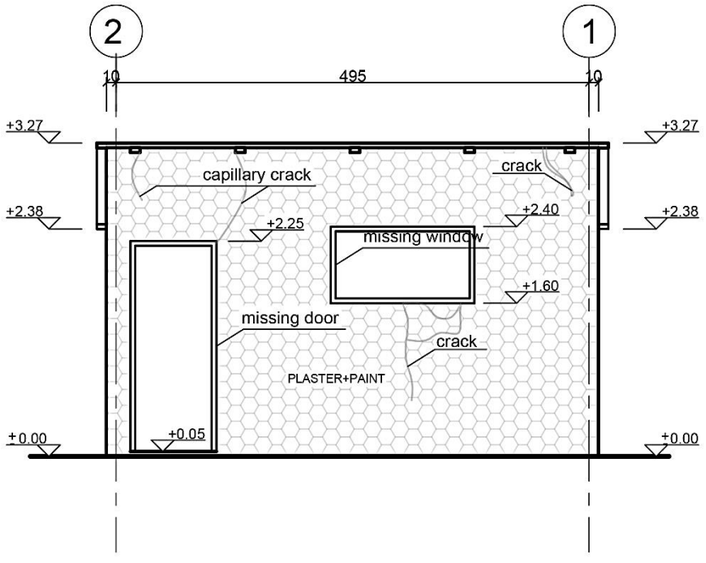
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

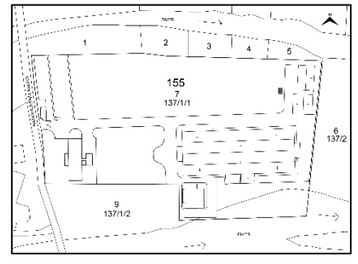
0 1 M 5 M

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM
SPRING 2020-2021 SEMESTER

CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN NORTH CYPRUS: A CASE OF NARPAK FACTORY COMPLEX

PREPARED BY: DENİZ ÖZDİREN

SUPERVISOR: ASSOC.PROF.DR EGE U. TÜMER



MEASURED DRAWINGS

ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER	35